Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,247—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 13, 1901.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5287	T. Leigh	18th May
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

* Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,296	In Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,058	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,162	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	28th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETRANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,327	Pignier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,250	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor puree. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranghat, Bengal (B.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO.	4,589	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,560	O. Canepa	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE.	3,800	E. Pizzarello.	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs.	Pts. as.
	Per doz.	
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	36 0	19 0

BREAKFAST WINES.

COTES St. EULALIE	10 0	6 0
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	13 8	7 0

DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour"	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	19 0	10

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.
TAPP SAUCE
AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.
THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.
ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0
Imperial	,,	4	0
Star	,,	3	0
Aromatic	,,	2	12
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8
Extra	,,	2	12
India	per 100	2	8
Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Extra No. 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra popular	,,	1	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL,
THOS DUNKIN'S,
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN etc. supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDALAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGER IN BOTTLES.
SAWKRANT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPERAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.	CREME DE NOYAN
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.	MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH	KIRSCHENWASSER.
KUMEL.	ANNISETTE.
MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.	SWIDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS CO. LD., NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive offers upto 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 16th May, 1901, for the purchase of the whole or in part of the COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY in the same state and condition as it is now working at the Company's factory at Colaba consisting of Four Hadgart's Hydraulic and Lever Cotton Presses, one pair of Horizontal Engines, Two Steam Boilers, each 20' × 6' with flues 2'-4" working at 100 lbs. pressure by Messrs. Fullerton, Hadgart and Barkley, Donkey Engine pump for feeding Boilers 4 sets, each consisting of eight pumps, feed water heating box, 4 cotton weighing scale boxes, 4 hoists, openers &c.

All the above named machinery can be seen at the Factory on any day except Sundays or Holidays.

Forms of tenders may be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required between the hours 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

Offers not submitted on the Company's forms will not be considered.

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS CO., LD.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP existing between our client Mr. EDULJI RUSTOMJEE MOGHRA and Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJI POSTWALLA and which was carried on under the name, style and firm of FURDOONJI NUSSERWANJI POSTWALLA in Bombay, and RUSTOMJI SHAPURJI MOGHRA in China, is dissolved from the 11th day of May, 1901.

All persons owing any debts or monies to the said firm are hereby required not to pay the same to the said Mr. COWASJI FURDOONJI POSTWALLA without the consent in writing of our client Mr. EDULJI RUSTOMJI MOGHRA.

Similarly all persons are warned against purchasing any of the goods of the said dissolved firm without the written consent of the said Edulji Rustomji Moghra.—Dated this 11th day of May 1901.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Moghra.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500 000 Marks. | The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 marks,

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 115,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz :

The highest prize will be event. 500,000 Marks.

Premium	of	300,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	200,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	100,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	75,000	Marks
2 Prizes	of	70,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	65 000	Marks
1 Prize	of	60 000	Marks
1 Prize	of	55,000	Marks
2 Prizes	of	50,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	40,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	30,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	20,000	Marks
16 Prizes	of	10.000	Marks
56 Prizes	of	5,000	Marks
103 Prizes	of	3,000	Marks
155 Prizes	of	2,000	Marks
3 Prizes	of	1,500	Marks
612 Prizes	of	1,000	Marks
1030 Prizes	of	300	Marks
20 Prizes	of	250	Marks
76 Prizes	of	200	Marks
36043 Prizes	of	169	Marks
9992 Prizes	of	150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
10889 Prizes	of	78, 45, 21 Marks	

in all 59,000 prizes, which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 185 drawings amounts to Mk. 50,000, increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 55,000 in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

18 shill. for a full ticket.
9 „ for a half ticket.
4 „ 6d. for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the lists etc.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittence of money can be made by English Banknotes by registered letter or by Post-office-Orders.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.

ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.

PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.

IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.

LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayenguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banklpore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

A BOTTLE of our aerated LIMETTA JUICE (Re. 1 doz) iced and placed in one of our Peg Coolers (Rs. 3 each) will keep cold all night.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED.—A Furnished FLAT or HOUSE for the rains or for a longer period. Apply to Major FOWLE, R. A., Bowen House.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Eldon Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

TO LET.—On TOP of PALLI HILL, Bandora, an upper-storied BUNGALOW with six rooms facing Westerly Sea. Apply J. J. KHAMBATTA, opposite Bombay Bank.

TO LET, the well-known LANOWLI HOTEL, well furnished, centrally situated, and airy. is TO BE LET, from 1st of July. Apply sharp to "P" care of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—A Choice Selection of New Novelties in Photo Albums, Frames, Hand Bags, Desks, Purses, &c., Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

WANTED FOR A COTTON MILL IN Calcutta, a qualified European, Cardroom Machinery erector and Mechanic, Permanent employment, Liberal terms. Apply ANDREW YULE and COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER of experience. Engagement for a year certain. Apply with copies only of testimonials and certificates (which will not be returned) stating salary required, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

BOOT MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO EUROPEAN OVER-SEERS, for a large Wholesale Factory in the North West Provinces. Only men with home experience need apply. Full particulars to "XYZ," care of this paper.

HOME! SWEET HOME! !—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pewn Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Copperplate workmanship and prices. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, is tested by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

CINEMATOGRAPH at home : with the introduction of Kinora one can enjoy scenes of moving pictures in his chair at Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co. opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS, Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. E. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Murat tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I, I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H E, including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Colestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chadings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lieutenant Reginald Warren, Cheshire Regiment, consisting of one D.B.C.F., 12 bore hammerless gun nearly new, with cartridges and ammunition, one Mauser magazine sporting rifle, Welby's 6 chamber revolver in case, uniforms, wearing apparel, books, saddle, portmanteaux, gladstone bag, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 large size 12 stops organ in good order.
1 D. B. B-L. gun, by Thomas Turner, in case.
1 D. B. fowling piece, by W. Cashmere.
1 S. B. Henry's patent rifle.
1 S. B. gun, by Alexander Henry, Edinburgh patent.

The property of Dr. Alice B. Condict, consisting of drawing-room and dinning table, dinner waggon, glass door bookcase, washing table, chairs, screen, ironjand teak bedsteads with wire and coir mattresses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, wash-stand with furniture, crockery and glassware, safe, etc.

The property of a deceased English tailor—Pieces of flannel and cashmere, cambric cloth, glass sliding door cupboard, table, sewing machine, &c.

On account of the concerned—
9 cases each 40lbs orange pekoe.
30 „ 10lbs „
65 „ 5olbs pekoe souchong.
15 „ 50lbs dust.

on account of the underwriters per s.s. Ehrenfels.

7 cases 68 tins each 10lbs fast black dye.
„ 33 tins „ 5lbs fast brown dye.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hussonally Mahomedally Lokhanwalla—

Ex. s. s. Britannia.

S H & Co—1834—98 bundles each 1 cwt.
Spring steel, I 1-2 by 1-2 and 1 3-8 by 1-2 inches.

By order of Messrs. Nusservanjee and Co. and on account of the concerned—

1 Sasonia sewing machine with cover.
2 Vibrating sewing machines with cover.

By order of Mr. Girjashnker Vajeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Badshaw and Co.—

R. S. E. 3-8—6 bales carpets.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 tandem b cycle, G. and J. maker, in good order.
1 hunting saddle complete by Dunnett.
1 hunting saddle complete.
1 light strong victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigrats.
1 strong built landau.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ENGINES AND SPARE PARTS AT THE ALEXANDRA MILL, CHINCHPOOGLY.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Mill, Kala Chowky Road.

2 horizontal compound tandem condensing engines, with fly wheel and shaft, second motion shafts and pinion, wall box and two bevel wheels, foundation stones, lubricators and guages ; also spare parts, such as condenser, crank, pinion, pedestals complete, with brasses, &c., arms, segments, fly wheel, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale, and the engines can be seen on application to the manager of the mill.

SALE OF 250 BOXES KEROSENE OIL.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Port Trust godown No. 2 at Darukhana, Mazagon, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Gamnajee Bhawajee of Bombay.

Imported per s.s. Knaresbro from Batoum 250 Boxes "Crown of India" brand kerosine oil.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PURBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Bai Baimae Khurshedji Wadia, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardesir Hormarsjee Wadia, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, called the Purble House, bearing Collector No. 6192, survey No. 89, and Register No. 34, situate at Matheran, in the sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 10 guntas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 29, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Karvallo, and on the north and south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LIFE POLICIES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Maneckjee Hormasjee Maju—

Two Life Policies of the Imperial Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., Nos. 4553 and 4554 on the life of Mr. Maneckjee Hormasjee Maju for Rs. 5,000 each.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerval, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel :—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of tables, chairs, crates, hoop iron, tank plates, steel files, copying presses, zinc, packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, hose pipes, lamp barrows, lorey wheels, hand cuffs, police belts, water proof clothing, glass gloves, manila ropes, empty drums, broken casks, cocks, cast, coir matting, water tanks, old clothing, cloth cuttings, scrap papers, &c.. &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month the day of the sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 13th May, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at south side, Grant Road Bridge, near Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's bungalow, the surplus stock of Messrs. John Carr and Co. (Carriages-builders) changing premises, consisting of several elegant open and closed carriages, tyre rubber of sizes and channels, tyre steel, wheels, shafts, lamps, ribbons, laces, leathers for hoods and linings, paints, oils, varnishes, bit drums, paint pots, iron and brass fitting, timber, old tools, rubbish, iron and wood, wooden parts, &c, &c..

Property on view.

Auction Sale of valuable piece of land suitable for building bungalow on the foreshore at Versawa.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned,—A large piece of land at Versawa foreshore admeasuring about 2,010 sq. yds. best situation, open on all four sides suitable for a large bungalow in front of Mr. Dinshaw Talati's bungalow.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

HAIRE'S
ANTI-MALARIAL
FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so it can be given even to an infant. } ANNAS 8

FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort ; D. C. Coomrigar, Crawford Market ; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates.

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

CARTER'S IRON & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c
Obtainable from BANNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor :—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENF

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL.....	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	12	EXTRA.....	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	12	IMPERIAL	„	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	FINE	„	2	4
				PRINCESS	„	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50 ; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR

DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"EL ALIENTOS."

The Genuine Articles Very Choice,

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G
JOHN WALTER, Esq } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 8 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purch

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant R. A. CARPENTER, 7th Bombay Pioneers, who died on the 3rd day of May, 1901, are requested to submit them to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which the accounts will be closed.

D. BAKER, Major,
2nd Grenadiers, Marine Lines, Bombay,
President Subsidiary Committee of Adjustment.
10th May, 1901.

NOTICE is here by given that the SAKASWAT MILLS LIMITED of Bombay, have contracted with Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co., of the same place for the absolute sale to them of the undermentioned property and that all persons having or claiming to have any interest therein by way of inheritance, purchase, mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned as Solicitor's for the purchasers at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived,

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece of vacant garden land, being part of the property known as "Sopari Baug," in which is situate the Saraswati Mill formerly the property of the National Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 61 and 15, New Nos. 14201 and 14495, and New Survey No. 1-2269, which piece of land is situate at and on the Western side of the public road leading from Parel to Dadur, and bounded on or towards the East by the said last mentioned road, on or towards the West and North by the remaining portion of the said Sopari Bag, and on the South by the property of the purchasers and occupied by the Jacob Mill,—Bombay, dated 10th day of May, 1901.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain.

Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
MISS KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

WONDERFUL RINGS, MARVELLOUS CURE, for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, &c.

IT CURES HYSTERIA of any nature and of any standing, most effectually and radically, by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. We must strongly state that this is a new invention in the world. Most inveterate cases in which all hopes of recovery had been given up, have been thoroughly cured by its Electric power. It also cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Debility, Nervousness, Gout, Sores, Toothache, Weakness, Headache, Aches, Diarrhœa, Fever, Lumbago, Spinal Paralysis, Rheumatism, Consumption, Skin Disease, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, within a short period and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Colic, Palpitation, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases. It is also a safe-guard against infection during epidemics, or against contagious diseases. No household should be without it. Price Re. 1 each. Dozen Rs. 10. Apply to KING WILLIAMS and GOSCH Merchants and Agents, 56, ornwallis St. Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 9 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 8 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 94 1-8 =	plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4 =	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 =	
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£83 1-4 =	unch'gd
Bar Silver in London	27 1-4 =	
,, New York	59 3-8 =	
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16 1-2 =	minus 1-2
,, New York	4'87 0-8 =	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England	4 p. ct. =	do
,, Short London Bills	3 3-4 p. ct. =	plus 1-8 p. ct.
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 p. ct. =	plus 1-8 p. ct.
Bills on Madras	Rs. 10,000 as	1s. 3 31-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Silver to Bombay	£130,000
,, Calcutta	£ 10,000

ARRIVAL.—Vedra.

Linseed, buyers, May-June..... 54s. = plus 6d.

Tone firm.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. Bank Telegraphic. Bank demand at 1s. 3 31-32d. and credits at 1s. 4 7-32d. and as discounts are 1-8th up in London this is the rate for May bills now.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
,, Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	197 1-2
Hongkong ,,	144 1-2
Japan ,,	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-11 for the settlement and improved to Rs. 94-12. Ready paper is in request at Rs. 94-9. A lot of 5 lacs was sent home by to-day's mail.

Memo showing the amount of Government Paper enfaced for London between the 26th April and the 2nd May, 1901:—

	Rs.
At Calcutta	110,900
At Bombay and Madras	Nil.
Balance as per last published Statement	22,33,74,634
	Rs. 22,34,85,534
Amount written off in the London Registers	Rs. 3,50,000
Balance	Rs. 22,31,35,534

The following is the latest return of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency dated 30th April, 1901.

	Rs.
Total amount of notes in circulation	28,59,19,055
Reserve in Coin and Bullion—	
Silver Coin 9,20,72,014	
Gold Coin and Bullion 8,54,26,770	
Silver held as Security...84,50,325	18,59,49,100
Deduct Amount due on bills drawn by one circle on another	30,000
	Rs. 18,59,19,109
Government Securities	9,99,99,946
	Rs. 28,59,19,055

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Mill shares are steady while press shares are quiet.

	Rs.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	340
Colaba Land & Mills	335
Empress S. & W. Co.	200
Manockji Petit S. & W. Co.	1060
Mazagon	47 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1340

FREIGHTS.

The market is unchanged and nothing doing. Sellers are asking 14s for May—June and 14s 6d for July but buyers are holding off.

COALS.

We hear of a lot of 500 tons of Scotch Coal sold at Rs. 17 for May.

WHEAT.

The market is firm at Rs. 4 12-8.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—There is a good demand in a strong market at Rs. 10-4.

Rapeseed.—The market is firm and there is business doing in Brown Delhi at Rs. 6-13, Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-12, Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-10 and Yellow Guzerat at Rs. 8-1

Poppyseed.—The market is firm at Rs. 8-5 with a little business passing.

CASTORSEED.—is unchanged at Rs. 23-8 with some enquiry at the rate.

COTTON.

In spite of firmer markets from both Liverpool and New York our market was quiet. There was little demand from either mills or exporters and the total business in ready was only moderate.

Contracts were steady and good Bhownugger was quoted Rs. 170 for May.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales, Imports 3,000 bales. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

May.	May-June.	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov. G. O. C	Nov.-Dec. G. O. C.
4'12	4'12	4'13	3.59	3'58
+2-04	+2-04	+1-04	—1-04	—1-04

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	11,000	bales
Do. last year	3,400	,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	,,
Do. to Continent	3,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 3-16 = plus 1-8	
Futures month of August	7'33 = plus 6	
Do. do. Dec	7'10 = plus 8	

The usual weekly returns for three years are given below and afford a comparison of present receipts and stocks with those of previous years:—

Week's receipts at U. S. Ports	1901, Bales. 75,000	1900. Bales. 24,800	1899. Bales. 63,000
Total receipts since 1st September	6,723,000	6,393,000	8,078,000
Stocks at U. S. Ports	540,000	348,000	743,000
Stocks at Interior Towns	430,000	199,000	385,000
Stocks at Liverpool	758,000	653,000	1,349,000

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 10th May, 1901:—

Cotton	11,319 bales.
Wheat	6,333 cwts.
Linseed	16,461 ,,
Rapeseed	27,384 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,883 ,,
Poppyseed	5,980 ,,
Groundnuts	... ,,
Castorseed	5,919 ,,
Rice	21,934 ,,
Myrabolams	3,163 ,,

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11.

2 1-4 per cent Consols	£94 1-16 = minus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	do.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	do.
Bar Silver in London	27 5-16 = plus 1-16
,, New York	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25.16 = minus 1-2
Do New York	unchanged
Discount Bank of England	do
Do Short London Bills	do
Do Indian Bank Bills	do

Yellow Cawnpore Rape seed 44s. 3d. May-June.

Antwerp sellers easier.

Brown Rape seed 39s. 3d. May June.

Hamburg sellers easier.

Wheat White Delhi 32s. 3d. April-May. Hull buyers.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total Sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 200 bales, Surats nil, Imports 2,000. Spot. 4 14-32. Arrivals firm.

In New York—

May	May June	July-Aug.	Oct.Nov.	Nov. Dec.
4-19	4-19	4-20	4-1	3-93
plus 4-74	4—7'64 plus	7'64 plus	2'64 plus	5'64

Receipts at the Port	8,000	bales.
Exports to Great Britain	20,000	,,
Do. Continent	5,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-8—1-17	
Futures, month of Aug.	7'30—9	
Do Do Dec.	7'02—8	
Total visible supply	2,980,000	bales.
,, of which East Indian	186,000	,,
,, Stock in London	8,000	,,
,, quantity in sight	9,330,000	,,

COLONEL D. ROBERTSON, Resident in Mysore, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, combined with furlough for 4 1-2 months, Mr. J. A. Crawford officiating for him. Mr. A. Elliott is appointed to act for Mr. Crawford as Commissioner, Berars, Mr. J. K. Batten officiating as Judicial Commissioner, Berars, vice Elliott.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 6-11m., 0-38s. Low water, 0-23m., 0-14s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Cyclists' Union Carnival, Oval, 9 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HILL AT ANDHERI.—By order of Messrs. D. B. Lam and Co., Messrs. Crawford and Co., put up for sale, at their rooms on Wednesday last, the fine, airy hill at Andheri near Murzbanabad, admeasuring 40,000 square yards. There was a good attendance of bidders, conspicuous among whom, as rival bidders, were Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak and Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Gazdar. Finally the hill was bought by the mortgagees for Rs. 17,500.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater disposed of a case in which Narayen Mahadeo was charged with the theft of seven annas in cash from the pocket of one Ramchandra Hardicdas. The complainant went to worship at a temple in Bhuleshwar on Saturday morning, and stood at the entrance talking to some friends, whilst he was still engaged in talking, two policemen went up to him with the accused and asked him if he missed anything. He then examined his pocket and found his money gone. Accused was convicted, and on admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Jan Mahomed Yacoob, a boiler boy, was charged with stealing on the 21st April last, from the donkey man's cabin on board the s. s. Keloindale, a gold field hunting lever watch, of the value of one hundred rupees, the property of William Murray, donkey man on board the steamer. One Hoosein Miya, who was working on board the vessel, in the month of the Moharrum, said he saw the watch with the accused, and stated his intention to report the matter to the police. Accused asked him not to do so, saying he would give him half a share in the sale proceeds of the watch. The accused, a very young boy, was convicted and sentenced to receive nine stripes with a rattan.

PITMAN'S ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—Mr. P. S. Karegat, J. P., Public Accountant, supervised the Pitman's Accountancy Examination held last month in the Hall of the Proprietory and Fort High School, when 13 candidates competed. A private telegram to Mr. Shapoorji Bomonji Billimoria to the Local Secretary for the above examination declares the following 11 candidates to be successful: Ardesir Jamasji Mukati, J. L. Corras, Sorab Framji Bharucha, Edward Nissim, Jehangir Bomonjee Cooper, Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia, Jamsetji Manecji Parvi, Sadashiv Atmaram Sarangdher, Kaikhusroo Muncherji Sethna, Robert L. Phillips and Sorab N. Ponchkhanawala.

"THE EMPRESS."—The current issue of the "Empress" in the diversified nature of its contents, and the interest and vividness of its illustrations is in no degree behind its predecessors. The late and present Prime Ministers of Nepal are strikingly portrayed and a series of pictures illustrative of the Viceroy's tour in Southern India add to the attraction of the number, which also contains some views of Ceylon that will receive special attention "apropos" of the recent royal visit to that island. The first instalment of an exceptionally interesting short story entitled "Cleaver's Mansion" by Miss Beatrice Massa, appears in this issue and will be concluded in the second May number. There are other pictures and articles which make the perusal of the "Empress" a matter of both pleasure and profit. We understand that a representative of the "Empress" has arrived in Bombay, and that in future many pictures of local celebrities and interesting events will be reproduced regularly in the pages of this magazine.

THE MANDVI WARD ELECTION PETITIONS.

ON Saturday, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, acting Chief Judge, specially sat to hear the petitions of Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy, one of the two unsuccessful candidates at the recent ratepayers' election for the Mandvi Ward. The petitioner appealed against the election of Mr. Abdul Karim, pleader and Dr. A. G. Viegas who were declared duly elected members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Mr. W. L. Harvey the late Municipal Commissioner. The petitioner prayed that the election of the two Councillors might be set aside and declared invalid and it might further be declared that the petitioner had a higher number of votes recorded in his favour than the respondents had secured, and therefore the petitioner might be declared to have been duly elected. Mr. Craigie and Mr. Pirozsha Nusserwanji, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Smetham, solicitor, was for Mr. Abdul Karim; Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for Dr. Viegas; and Mr. Crawford, solicitor for the Municipal Commissioner.

In opening the case Mr. Craigie asked the permission of the Court to withdraw certain allegations and contentions, put forward in Mr. Karmali's petition. It was stated in the petition that the Municipal Commissioners had made a mistake in counting the votes. Mr. Craigie withdrew that charge. Mr. Craigie contended that Mr. Karmali had secured a larger number of votes, but he withdrew the prayer that his client should be deemed elected as a result. He should inform the Court that he had not drawn up the petition. He had been engaged only the previous evening, and at his suggestion Mr. Karmali consented to withdraw the contentions. Mr. Craigie then read portions of the judgment delivered by Mr. Chitty in the previous election appeal, Mr. Chitty had in that matter set aside the election and directed the Municipal Commissioner to proceed under section 34 of the Bombay Municipal Act. Mr. Craigie asked the Court not to make any order of the kind, but to set aside the election, and having done that to stop there. He submitted that the Court had no power to direct that the matter be referred to the Commissioner to proceed under the section he had just mentioned. Sub-section 1 of section 33 of the Act said that if the Court found that the election was invalid, it should be set aside. Sub-section 4 of section 33 stated that after the Court had set aside the election, "proceedings for filling the vacancy should be taken under section 34." What was the precise construction to be put on these words was a matter for argument, but this was not the proper place to do so. It did not lie within the jurisdiction of the Court to determine the question. He would now proceed to call evidence.

Abcobar Allibhoy, a Mahomedan, examined by Mr. Craigie, said he was moonim of the firm of Umerbhoy Chandabhoy, who had been dead for the last twenty years. On the 26th ultimo the witness went to the polling station, and signed a voting paper on behalf of Umerbhoy. Witness did so because he had been carrying on the business of Umerbhoy for the last thirty years. The witness was asked by a man of Mr. Abdul Karim, one of the successful candidates, to sign the voting paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham witness said there was no one now in the firm of the name of Umerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Abdoola Miya Nanamiya examined by Mr. Craigie said that he knew one Abdul Latif Valad Mahomed. The latter was his maternal uncle, and held a power of attorney from him. On the 25th of April, when the fresh election for the Mandvi Ward took place, Abdul Latif was not in Bombay, but was at Ahmedabad.

On the day of the election the witness gave his vote in favour of one of the candidates on behalf of Abdul Latif. The witness did not vote on behalf of any one else.

Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed said that he was the owner of a house Nos. 70 and 71 in Kumbekar street. He was enrolled as a voter in respect of that house. He gave his vote in favour of Mr. Abdul Karim. He voted twice in favour of Mr. Abdul Karim, as he had also some property in the Chakla street.

Haji Ahmad Haji Oosman said he was the son of Osman Dawood Haji. His father was the owner of a house in Memanwad, and was enrolled as a voter. He died about two years ago, and the witness managed his business. The witness gave two votes in favour of Mr. Abdul Karim in the name of his dead father.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham, the witness said that he carried on his business in the name of his father.

Mr. Abdul Karim Noor Mahomed, one of the successful candidates, examined by Mr. Craigie, said his uncle, Haji Cassum Suleman, was dead. The two voting papers shown to him had been signed by Rahimtula Haji Suleman, his other uncle, one in his own name and the other in the name of his deceased brother. The witness knew this now for the first time. Had he known it before he would not have allowed his uncle to do it.

Other witnesses having been examined, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till this morning.

THE KHAMGAON FIRE.

MESSRS. RUSTOMJI FRAMJI WADIA AND CO., Agents for the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, write to us:—The portion of the Press house which was recently burnt down by fire at Khamgaon has been re-constructed under the personal supervision of the Company's Agent, Mr. R. F. Wadia, and I have just received a telegram from Khamgaon announcing the completion of the building and the resumption of pressing work.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MAIDAN.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday evening, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of Mr. Richard Ottenheimer, of Messrs. M. Wolf and Sons, Apollo Street.

Mr. Henry Liveefee, manager of the firm of W. Wolf and Sons, said deceased was also a manager of the firm and aged 24 years. He saw the deceased on Saturday evening at 5-30, when they left the office together. The deceased was a good rider. The horse he rode yesterday morning was quiet and regularly ridden in the Light Horse.

Mr. Jacob Steiner, of the firm of E. Spinner and Co., said, I knew the deceased slightly. To-day at 7 or 7-10 a. m., I was golfing on the Marine Lines Parade ground. We were walking along about the middle of the ground when I noticed on the left close to the railings near the road a rider on a horse. The horse was galloping fast. The rider seemed to have lost all control. He had lost both stirrups and hat. He was trying to rein in as hard as he could, but was unsuccessful. The horse kept on close to the railing about 500 yards away. I saw a dust cloud rise near the railing and on that clearing away I saw the rider on the ground and the horse outside the railing. I ran at once towards the place, but others came and removed him towards the plague shed near the statue and I saw him taken away in an ambulance. I went up afterwards near where the dustcloud had been, and found it was close to a well and on the left there is an opening in the rails, for which I think the horse must have made and thrown the rider to the right. There is a tree there against which the deceased may have been dashed. I saw the horse standing outside the railings.

Mr. V. Thorburn said: I live at Middle Colaba. To-day about 7-10 a.m. I was cycling up near the Queen's statue. I saw a riderless horse bolt right across the road from near the well towards Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. I saw natives going towards the well, and I went there and saw the deceased lying on the ground on his back unconscious. His hat was off. He was bleeding from the nose. He was about 15 yards from the well, and at the foot of a large tree. Near where he was there is an opening in the railings, about ten yards from him. I loosened his necktie and collar but he remained unconscious. We moved him five yards out from the tree. Water was brought and poured on his face. We got the stretcher car from near the police chowkey and put him on it. He was taken straight away. There were no other horsemen near and nobody else near him that I noticed, but the natives.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander H. MacGregor said: The deceased was brought to the hospital on a plague ambulance. He was unconscious. His pupils were widely dilated and he was bleeding from the left ear and mouth. He had a slight abrasion on the left temple. He had a compound fracture of the base of the skull. He never become conscious and died at 8-50 a.m., after the usual treatment. The witness was of opinion that the cause of the deceased's death was fracture of the skull and hæmorrhage.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. S. A. NATHAN.

To have the honour of meeting Mr. S. A. Nathan, (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.) on the eve of his departure for Europe, the cloth, cotton and yarn merchants of Bombay gave a very enjoyable evening entertainment on Saturday last at "Golshan" mansion, Pedder Road. Special arrangements had been made by the entertainment committee for the comfort and convenience of the large number of guests, invited to the function which proved a brilliant one. "Golshan" had been tastefully decorated and illuminated with many hundreds of gas-lights, fairy lamps, and stands and rosettes of the usual pretty and effective white butties. The hall, where the reception was held, was elegantly decorated and lighted with crystal chandeliers. A large number of European and Parsi ladies and well known merchants of all nationalities were present. Mr. S. A. Nathan, arrived shortly before ten o'clock, and was welcomed by the members of the entertainment committee.

Rao Bahadur Vasanji Trikamji read the following address:—

To S. A. Nathan, Esq.

Sir,—On the eve of your departure to Europe for the benefit of your health we, the Cloth, Cotton and Yarn Merchants, beg to express our most heartfelt wishes that you may have a safe and pleasant voyage and you may enjoy your well-earned repose. We shall ever remember the courtesy you have exercised in your dealings with us, and the solicitude you have shown for our welfare. Mr. Nathan, you will allow us to say that your business habits almost approach to an instinct, and that you have always been mindful of the saying that "Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle." The rest you will now have is a well-deserved one for the nature of your business is one continual trial of physical strength and endurance—a trial of patience and temper. We trust and pray that you will return to Bombay invigorated both in mind and body, and pray to God Almighty to give you and your family long life, health and prosperity. (Applause).

The address was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket and presented to Mr. Nathan, with a valuable diamond brooch for Mrs. Nathan, who was unavoidably absent.

Mr. Nathan, in thanking the merchants, said that he had large dealings with them for the last fifteen years, and he was glad to say he had no trouble with them whatsoever. They always carried out their contracts faithfully. The mill industry had been passing through very bad times, and he wished that there might be a change now for the better, as nearly the whole of Bombay was connected with the industry. He was much obliged to them for the address and the valuable present for Mrs. Nathan who as well as their daughter were unable to be present, and had been very sorry for missing such pleasure. He once more thanked them for their kindness. (Applause).

THE ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE BOMBAY MINERVA SOCIETY.

THE Bombay Minerva Society, which is composed of graduates and undergraduates of the various Arts and Medical Colleges in Bombay for the purposes of literary and scientific discussion, held its second annual gathering and reception on Saturday evening last in the Hall of the Fort Proprietary High School, Elphinstone Circle. The well known historical scholar, Mr R. P. Karkaria, had been specially invited to preside on the occasion, as had been done also last year. Among those present were Mr. K. R. Cama Miss R. Banaji, M.A., Dr. M. M. Mehta, L. M. and S. and several lady undergraduates. The report read by Mr. P. A. Wadia, M. A., showed that at the weekly meetings throughout the year there was a good attendance of the members who took part in various discussions, and that the financial condition of the society was very good, there being a large surplus. The subject of the abolition of war and International Arbitration was then ably discussed by some members. The chairman delivered an address in which he pointed out the great usefulness of such societies for the purposes of bringing young men from various colleges together and the opportunity it afforded to graduates of meeting their juniors and of interchanging views on literary and scientific subjects. He recommended the society to enlarge its scope in the social side and make it a sort of literary club for pleasant social as well as literary intercourse. Such a club, Mr. Karkaria said was wanted to supplant other clubs, which now flourish, where parents complain that our young men acquire objectionable habits such as smoking, etc. He also suggested that our lady graduates and undergraduates might join the society in larger numbers and render the meetings more cheerful. Mr. Karkaria referred to the Gowalia Circle of which he was President and which did useful work in a literary and social way. Mr. P. A. Wadia, M. A., moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Karkaria for presiding and for his interesting address saying that the Society owed much to him and was proud to have such a genial and enthusiastic scholar for its guide. Mr. Karkaria, he said, was an ornament of the University, who was known in Europe and America as well as here and the Society thanked him for the interest he took in its affairs. The assembly then adjourned to the refreshment buffets, and after the health of the President and the Society had been drunk, it dispersed.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING, who has been on another visit to South Africa, is now on his way back to England. His publishers the Macmillans intend bringing out shortly a new and more fully illustrated edition of the "Jungle Books," perhaps the most singular and not improbably among the most permanently popular of all the products of Mr. Kipling's genius.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN A MUNICIPAL CASE.

AT the Mazagaon Police Court on Tuesday last Mr. Dastur, the Second Presidency Magistrate delivered the following judgment. Mr. Smetham appeared for the accused. The Municipal Commissioner vs Haji Ahmed Haji Cassum. For not complying with Notice no. 3-24 of 1900 served on 28-12-1900 to provide an additional privy of 17 seats under section 248 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

This is a prosecution under section 471 of the Municipal Act. By a notice dated 24 December last, the Municipal Commissioner has called upon the accused who is the owner of these three chawls to provide an additional privy of 17 seats for the use of the occupiers of these chawls. This notice is given under section 248 (1) of the Municipal Act. The notice has not been complied with and the question is whether the accused is liable to any punishment under section 471 of the said Act. In order to decide this matter the Court must consider the validity of the notice issued. I do not think the law enables the Municipal Commissioner to issue arbitrary orders in each case; the law requires that in the present case, it should appear to the Municipal Commissioner that the existing privy accomodation is insufficient; and if he is satisfied on that point then he can give the necessary notice for the additional privy accomodation.

Mr. Anderson, the Health Inspector, who is the only witness called on behalf of the prosecution says that the standard is one seat for 20 person and that there are 26 seats already in the existing privies. The accused has put in 2 statements Nos. 1 and 2 showing the number of tenants in these chawls in December last when the notice was issued and at present and according to these statements the total adult population (counting 2 children as one person) of this chawl in December last when this notice was given was 433. If so, and giving one seat for 20 adults, we find that the existing accomodation of 26 seats is quite sufficient and a little in excess of the Municipal Standard. If so, it was incumbent upon the Municipality to show by evidence that on some other grounds the Commissioner deemed the accomodation insufficient. This they have failed to do; and it is conjectured that because there are 195 rooms and giving 5 persons to each room it is possible that the total adult population would be large and 17 more seats would be necessary. This is merely a conjecture and I do not think the law enables the Commissioner to give any notice about the state of affairs that would be, but about the state of affairs which actually exists. According to exhibit I the present adult population is 531 and though this is somewhat in excess of the population that existed in December last, yet I think this excess could be well provided for by adding one or two more seats to the present accomodation; but an addition of 17 seats is altogether preposterous. Dr. Sidney Smith who has been examined for the defence also thinks that would be advisable to build two or three more seats and they would be sufficient accomodation in his opinion for these chawls. I must therefore hold that when issuing the notice in December last the Commissioner had no valid grounds for holding that the privy accomodation was insufficient and if so the notice has been illegally issued and the accused must be ordered to be discharged.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of subscribers to the funds of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association was held in the Bai Bhikajee Bengalee School building on Saturday afternoon, Sir. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, presiding. The report on the working of the schools during the past year showed that the number of girls in the three schools of the Association was 692, being 19 fewer than the number in the preceding year. The gold medal awarded in the name of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee was carried off by Tehemina Hirajee Khumbatta, and each of the two silver medals by Jerbai Maneckjee Billimoria and Gulbai Munchershaw Contractor. The three schools had been examined in the cooking art. The death of Sir Jamsetjee Curietjee Cama, a member of the managing committee, was recorded with deep regret. Mr. Nasarwanjee Merwanjee Patel of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, having offered to lend, free of charge, machines for teaching sewing and embroidery-work to the girls of the schools, arrangements had been made through a Parsee lady to give the girls instruction therein. The assets of the fund amounted, after certain deductions, to Rs. 1,52,392-4-9. The cash in hand and promissory notes amounted to Rs. 5,140-11-1. The total income was Rs. 14,644-1-4, and the total expenditure was Rs. 14,049-9-9. On the 31st December last, the balance in hand was Rs. 1,53,186-12-4.

The annual report of the committee and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Thanks were accorded to the chairman, the secretary and members of the managing committee for their zealous and disinterested labours. The members of the committee, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. J. N. Tata, and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, second Baronet, who retired by rotation, were re-elected. Thanks were also accorded to Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramjee Patel and Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama for auditing the accounts of the honorary treasurer while special thanks were given to Khan Bahadur D. E. Chichgar, the honorary secretary, for his indefatigable exertions in improving the teaching of the schools; and to the honorary treasurer, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia. The customary compliment having been paid to the chairman, prayers were recited, and songs sung by the girls. The chairman distributed prizes to the successful girls, and the proceedings terminated.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

UNDER arrangements made by Mr. Hormazdiar Shehriar, a meeting of the Iranee Zoroastrians, residing in Bombay, was held last evening in the hall of the Dadysett Fire-temple, to express their grief at the death of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and to send a letter of condolence to his family. The speakers reminded the meeting that it was the late Sir Dinshaw who established the Society for the amelioration of the condition of poor Zoroastrians in Persia, and took a warm interest up to his death in making the efforts of the Society successful. Reference was made to the philanthropic exertions of the deceased in affording succour and relief to the poor Zoroastrians of Persia during the terrible famine which prevailed there thirty years ago. It was the deceased who had been instrumental in opening schools and charitable institutions in that country, and in sending a special envoy from Bombay to the Court of Teheran for protecting the interests of poor Zoroastrians in Persia.

Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Mansookh delivered an address at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday last, the subject chosen by this impressive lecturer for the evening being the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. Mr. Mansookh ably delineated the chief characteristics of the deceased for money-making and spending a large portion of his wealth for the good of his fellow creatures without distinction of colour or creed. Domest

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT
OF
DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
MR. F. DAVIDSON,
Of 140 Great Portland Street, London.
Specially APPOINTED to the WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Author of "Sight Testing for the General Practitioner,"
"REFRACTION WORK,"
Inventor of the Appliances in General use for SIGHT TESTING,
IS IN BOMBAY
for a few days and may be CONSULTED for
SPECTACLES
in all cases of DEFECTIVE SIGHT, at 106, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, between 2 and 4 P.M.
All MEDICAL MEN are invited to see the latest Appliances for Ophthalmic Work.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION
Cash Rs. 176,
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI,
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?
If you don't buy, you lose Strong English MACHINES.
At Rs. 130,140 complete at
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.
2, ALBION TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.
TESTIMONIALS of our foreman:—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.
New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description *will be executed with prompt attention.*
HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat *Furniture.*
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and *HIRE, and also made to order.*
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Saturday:—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Bengal and Burma and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The variations of pressure from normal are hence smaller than yesterday in North-East India and over the Bay, where the difficiency is now only slight to moderate. The shallow hot weather depression continues over the western desert and pressure is low along central Himalayas, giving westerly winds in the Gangetic plain and easterly winds in north Bengal and Behar. Winds have strengthened at the head of the Bay and in the north Circars. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam and North Bengal and a few local showers in the Peninsula. Nearly one inch has been received at Yamethin. Temperature has increased rapidly in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and has decreased rapidly on the Madras coast. It is normal or in slight to moderate defect in the Punjab, Gujarat, west of the Central Provinces and the greater part of the Deccan, in large defect in Tenasserim and Lower Burma and in considerable to large excess in Bengal. Weather is generally fine but local showers may occur chiefly in Burma, Assam and North and East Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of a brisk rise at Masulipatam, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. The distribution remains almost the same as yesterday and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force is still strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar and Dwarka, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° above the mean of the season at Bhavnagar, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly and the minimum from 4° to 6° in Upper Sind and at Jhansi, Raipur and Calicut. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in Ceylon and at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Cochin, Bombay, Raipur, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad and Ajmere.

A few drops of rain are reported from Jubbulpore, Jeypore, Hoshangabad, Cochin and Coimbatore.

Winds in Sind show a tendency to blow cyclonically and the pressure there though steady is below the normal and the weather to the north-westwards of Jacobabad appears to be slightly unsettled. Pressure is also abnormally low on the West Coast between Veraval and Mangalore and fresh to strong winds may be expected.

The Mail Steamer Peninsular left Aden at 3 a.m. on the 6th instant, and experienced up to Longitude 52° E, light north-easterly and variable winds and cloudy weather, thence to Longitude 61° E, light to gentle southerly and south-easterly winds and fine, thence to 67° light south-westerly and variable and fine; to arrival this morning at 4 a.m. light northerly and westerly winds and fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·748
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNE, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	221

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—May 11.

10 p.m. ..... 82·8

SUNDAY—May 12.

8 a.m. ..... 85·2
10 a.m. ..... 86·8
2 p.m. ..... 89·2
4 p.m. ..... 87·6

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C M Dallas, B
Mr B P Standen, C I E, B Cov
Mr G W P Pittar, B Cov
Mr H O W Rogarts, B Cov
Mr W E Jardine, B Cov
Mr S M Chitnavis, B Cov
Mr R S Greenshields, B Cov
Mr S N Huda, B Cov
Mr W T Moore, B
Mr R McMeekin, B
Mr C S Rennick, B
Mr W M Green, B
Mr W H Robinson, B
Mr H Porter, B
Mr T A Godber, B
Mr J Rickie, B
Mr K B W Thomas, B
Mr L Sabre-Tonnene, B
Mr J G J Duff, B
Mr J Inglis, M
Mr F D Bird, M
Mr D A Thomson, Bo
Mr L H Spence, Bo
Mr J Desmond, Bo
Col H R D Thomas
Col St J M Fancourt
Lieut-Col D C Davidson
Lieut-Col W E King
Lieut-Col H P Dimmock
Lieut-Col A F W Street
Lieut-Col J Jackson
Major W I Ryder
Major M A T Collie
Major C M Dallas
Major F C Colomb
Major G F Rowcroft
Capt C S Thornhill
Capt R P Warren
Capt S A Dudgeon
Capt F E Geoghegan
Capt J H Grant
Capt A E Dallas
Lieut D H McNeile
Lieut E C Loch
Lieut F S Clarke
Lieut N J W Brackenbury
Lieut G J W Smyth
Lieut F H Lampen
Lieut C G Hutchinson
Miss M E Barker, I N S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut B D Fitzpatrick, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A E B Hutton, B, 6 mo M C
Mr G Elliott, B, 1 mo M C
Mr T R Barter, M, 1 mo M C
Mr G R Duxbury, Bo, 1 mo M C
Mr A Thomas, Bo, 3 mo M C
Capt R J R Brown, 10 days
Capt A E McBarnet, to Aug 15, 1901
Capt C E de Lisle Solbe, 7 days
Capt R P Jackson, 5 mo
Lieut J J Land, 3 mo
Lieut C G Woodhouse, 4 mo
Lieut R F Bidwell, 6 mo
Lieut J G Lyons, 5 mo
Lieut H B Birdwood, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H Bonham-Carter, B
Mr J W Moulton, B
Mr H F E B Foster, B
Lieut-Col C B Brownlow
Major H Greany
Major C H Macdonald
Lieut E G S Trotter
Lieut J H Campbell

VIOLINS,
MANDOLINES,
GUITARS,
and other Musical Instruments of every description.
THE BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
AT
S. ROSE & CO'S.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLACK—April 20, at Canfield Gardens, the wife of Capt. W. Black, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
BRETHERTON—April 17, at Frankholme, Little Sutton, Chester, the wife of Rev F. F. Bretherton, of a daughter.
PREEDY—April 10, at The Lodge, Ottery St Mary, the wife of Rev. W. W. Preedy.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—April 21, at Reading. D. Bayley, Captain, H. E. I. C. S, aged 79.
BIRD—April 15, at Hof Ragz, R. W. Bird, late Captain, 5th Royal Warwickshire Regt, aged 30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—April 30, at Burrakar, the wife of W.G. Barrett, of a daughter.
JAMES—May 2, at Shillong (Assam), the wife of Captain M. G. James, 42nd G.R, of a daughter.
YOUNG—May 9, at Madras, the wife of J. E. Young, Esq, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOSWORTH—May 3, at Umballa, Stanley William Albert, the dearly loved son of Staff Sergeant and Mrs Bosworth, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 8 months and 27 days.
MAXWELL—April 27, at Patna City, of cholera, John Maxwell, I C S, aged 23 years.
SMITH—May 5, at Juliundur City, Hessejisabella, daughter of Captain and Mrs Smith, I M S.

NEW GOODS.

	each, Rs. a.
MAGIC ATOMISER *A continuous spray for the Toilet and as a Nasal or Throat Spray*	3 0
MAGIC OIL ATOMISER *for Nasal use.*	3 8
MAGIC VASELINE ATOMISER *for liquefying and spraying Vaseline, Albolaine and Medicated Oils*	3 8

Household Hot Water Rubber Bottles, all sizes, just received.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1901.

SISTAN AND KHORASAN.

HOWEVER well-founded may be the charges of apathy against our Consular Agents in other parts of the world, none can be brought against those who represent Great Britain in Persia. Russia may be wide-awake and may seize every opportunity which offers itself for pushing trade. But our agents there are as keenly alive to the main chance, and though Russia may eventually make some headway through her Odessa-Persian Gulf line of steamers, we shall still have the advantage of her by reason of the Quetta-Nushki route in Sistan and Khorasan. Already a large native caravan is on its way across the desert, and as we stated the other day the Kangra Valley Tea planters are arranging for a pioneer caravan with not less than thirty-two thousand pounds of tea to start as soon as the coming monsoon is over. Captain Webb-Ware did well to advertise so largely the advantages of the route and the improved facilities it offers, since it has been newly aligned and wells, rest houses and police posts have been established. Captain R. A. E. Benn, our Vice-Consul in Sistan has joined hands with Captain Webb-Ware and he too is endeavouring to boom the route, commending it to the attention of both traders and tourists. Both these officers are willing to give to any enquirer the fullest information on the subject. But so far they have published only fragmentary notes and memoranda. Travellers, Political Agents and Consuls have gone this way from Quetta to Sistan, and thence to Meshed and the Caspian and both Colonel Yate and Colonel Holdich have contributed to the general knowledge of the region traversed. It is now too late for either caravans or travellers to set out, but the starting of the Kangra Valley expedition, in September at latest, will afford an excellent opportunity for experimental excursions. Captain Benn was the first British officer to go to Europe by way of Sistan and Trans-Caspia, though Colonel Yate had travelled the length and breadth of Persia and thrice crossed the Caspian in the discharge of his political duties, *and written of his journeyings long before.* Captain Benn latter brings local information up to the latest date. He assures prospective travellers that they need anticipate *no difficulties. The only inconvenience he* suffered was that to which travellers in Russ*ian territory through all time have been* subjected namely, detention by benighted *officials*—in this case for a period of three weeks when he obtained permission to use the Trans-Caspian railway. Next time he will see to his passports before leaving India and *have them ready for use.*

Sir Thomas Holdich, describing his journey into Sistan, gave us a picture of what it was, Colonel Yate of what it is and the intending traveller, commercial or otherwise, would profitably consult both works before setting out on his journey. It was from Nushki, said the former, that the real business of tackling the desert commenced. Not that the physical obstacles to be overcome were of any grave account. Nowhere in that desert does there exist an uninterrupted sea of deep sand for any great distance. But there are very wide spaces where the dunes are but shifting, restless heaps of sand, deep and yielding, changing with every strong wind, impossible to surmount on horseback. "Here," writes Colonel Holdich, "the track runs in and out, now showing clearly for a few yards, then lost in a sand wave and the process of following it by the uncertain light of a star-lit sky is one which inevitably ends in discomfort if not in disaster." For a hundred and fifty miles the Naro hills served to steer by, but once these were left behind and "night dropped a veil over the distance, we were all of us much in the same position as a ship on the wide ocean so far as the navigation of that wilderness was concerned." Fires had to be lighted at intervals, and the party made its way from fire to fire. Night travelling under clear skies in a desert, we are assured, has attractions of its own which go far to balance its inconveniences. "The pure fresh invigorating air—air that may be eaten as the natives say—produces sensations almost akin to those of intoxication, a light-hearted gladness which is never born of a thicker atmosphere. The mere physical sensation of pleasure in living is a delight in itself." In the last stage of the desert no water was to be found for a distance of sixty miles and this formed the only serious difficulty of that route. All along that way new wells have been sunk and the desert has lost its terrors. Colonel Yate, in his book, shows how these wells alone give this an advantage over the route from the sea. And there are others. From Quetta to Meshed the distance is 1,092 miles or 54 marches, averaging twenty and a quarter miles each, whilst that from Bundar Abbas to Meshed is 966 miles, 46 marches of 21 miles each. But against this traders have the advantage by the Quetta route of avoiding the delay and extra expense entailed by the shipment of their goods from Karachi to Bundar Abbas, and again at Quetta camels can be engaged for the whole journey to Meshed, and the goods are thus delivered much quicker than by the Bunder Abbas route, where transpot is scarce at the best of times and camels can never be engaged for more than a portion of the way.

It is here of course that we have such a pull over Russian competition notwithstanding subsidies and sharp practices. Our readers will remember the remarks of Colonel Yate, concerning the Sistan Bazaar at Nasirabad. There was nothing in it, said he, but a small quantity of sugar, with, curiously enough the British arms on the label. It is thus our opponents seek to compete with us. The Russian steamer, the pioneer of the fleet which is to trade with the Gulf, carried a cargo of sugar and kerosene. Our correspondent did not tell us if the sugar labels bore British arms. But he did tell us that the agents were distributing samples free and offering to do business at a loss by way of encouraging new customers. We cannot expect fair play, for the operations of the new steamship line are directed against our trade on the Quetta-Nushki route and that of Germany by the Baghdad railway. Witness the "Sviet" in announcing the sailing of the first steamer:—"We have frequently pointed out the necessity of including the Persian Gulf, and in general all Persia and Western Beluchistan, within the sphere of Russian influence. Should any complications arise between ourselves and our rivals in the Persian markets, which might lead to open hostilities, we have nothing to fear. We are sufficiently ready for them. But even in such an event, the stronger our influence in Persia, the greater are our chances of success, which consists in paralysing the rule of England in Afghanistan, Beluchistan, and Persia, and that of Germany in Asia Minor." Russia is determined to compete and that in an unamiable and blustering spirit. Perhaps we are too inoffensive and too honest for our neighbours. But so long as they send vessels like the Korniloff, which, as our Gulf correspondent told us, had struck on Bushehr bar, we have not much to fear. Russia's experiment is to be continued for a year unless the fiasco connected with the Korniloff's voyage shall have disgusted the official patrons of the scheme. It is stated in the Russian press that specially low railway freights are allowed by the Government for goods booked through to Odessa for shipment by this line from all the chief manufacturing centres of the country. In order not to offend, but to encourage the other private and subsidised steamship companies of the Black Sea, these same privileged rates will be granted to all alike including of course the Volunteer Fleet, which enjoys them already for direct shipment of goods to Port Arthur, Vladivostock and other ports of the Far East. But for once at all events they have moved too late. Long before the expiration of the period provided for their experiments, the Nushki-Sistan route will have hold on the trade for Sistan and Khorasan. So long as Russia kept to the markets of Northern Persia we could have little reason to bestir ourselves. But now that she attacks us in Southern Persia, our consuls have carried the war into the enemy's own country, and if we we do not succeed, it will not be the fault of Captain Webb-Ware, of Captain Benn, or of Indian merchants.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

THE question of American competition is creating a great deal of anxiety in the industrial world, especially in the United Kingdom, and an excellent series of articles on this subject appears in "Cassier's Magazine" for March. The writers are all well known American experts, and almost all are agreed in condemning the trades unions of Great Britain and in considering their operations one of the chief causes why England lags behind. There is no doubt that America is helped by cheaper *and more abundant raw material, but all our* competitors have been materially assisted by the strikes which have paralysed industry in recent years. No nation is more thoroughly aware of this than America, for the opportunities caused by labour disruptions in England were eagerly seized, and as they have got into the markets of the world all nations, whether British or foreign, will find the enterprising Americans very difficult to beat. Several writers pay a tribute to American workmen, who are described as better time-keepers and far less given to dissipation than those in Great Britain. Colonel Stevens, President of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, says "the great advantage of America lies in the ambition of the American craftsman. Great may be our natural wealth of ore and coal, perfect our plant, inexhaustible our capital, but all of them will not keep us in the industrial leadership without the men who can, and will, make the best use of them all." In Great Britain trades unionism devoted its energies to reducing the per diem output of each man to a minimum, in order that employment may go further and wages be higher, but if it continues such an injurious policy it is more likely that trade and wages will both decrease. American industry has undoubtedly been assisted by improved machinery and a management which is never content with its position but which is willing to try innumerable methods to increase its business. The Americans are all things to all men, and the revelation of the way in which they cater for the peculiarities of their customers has been an object lesson to many English firms who have been content to rely on the reputation of British goods instead of making different British goods to please different customers. The general conclusion arrived at may be expressed in Mr. H. R. Towne's words.—"Industrial supremacy belongs to that country which enjoys the cheapest materials, the most improved machinery, and the most efficient labour," and undoubtedly these factors have helped America to her present position in the industrial world.

THE ELMIRA PRISON SYSTEM.

CAPTAIN EVANS, Inspector-General of Penal Settlements in Victoria has just returned to Melbourne after a year's tour round the prisons of the old country and America. The New York State Reformatory at Elmira attracted most attention and although Captain Evans found much in it to commend he does not approve of it in every respect. The results of the Elmira system, it appears, cannot be fairly judged by reports. The statistics are unreliable especially as they only follow up the paroled men for six months, and during that six months the prisoner has every inducement to good behaviour. Regarding the statistics published in the yearly reports, it is conceded that a paroled man has enormous interests at stake when, perhaps, he has been released from the reformatory eighteen months after admission, and to obtain absolute discharge from a sentence of perhaps eighteen years it was only necessary for him to keep "straight" for six months. But it is argued that if a man can only be kept steadily at work for six months, and during that period conducts himself well both as to drink and morals generally, then permanent reform is practically established. This theory does not, in Captain Evans's experince, seem to be borne out in practice. Mr. Brockman the originator of the system however, contends that his claim of 83.4 per cent. (1899 report) of reformed cases is about right, and that he is justified in this view because nine or ten years ago he had followed up a very large number of cases who had for years been away from the institution. But the present acting superintendent states that in his opinion this claim is decidedly not a reasonable one. That one-half of those discharged by expiration of maximum sentence should be claimed as reformed was unreasonable, whilst the claim that one-half of those lost sight of should also be counted as successful cases was extremely hypothetical.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION.

In a year of such distress as 1900 it is not surprising to find from the report on the administration of Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency that the interest evinced by the people in such work was not great. The injurious effects of plague and famine were everywhere manifest; the incomes of almost all the Boards in the Northern and Central Divisions suffered severely, but in the Southern Division and Sind the falling off was not great. The balances of many of the Boards is much below the minimum; at Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednagar Nasik and Satara the closing balance was nil; and the first two are overdrawn by permission of Government. There are certain districts whose accounts show an increased balance, this being especially noticeable in regard to Sind, where the authorities curtailed spending money on works of utility in case they might be called to undertake plague expenditure and famine relief work. The total sum contributed by Local Boards throughout the Presidency for plague purposes amounted to Rs. 2,21,940 or 4·8 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure of the Boards, and plague and famine claimed in all 11 per cent. of the Boards' income. It is satisfactory to note that owing to the new plague regulations future expenditure under this head will be lessened. The year's work showed the great good derived from the appointment of Works committees, and these committees are to become general. On the whole the Boards have done well, and notwithstanding diminished incomes and heavier calls on their resources, they have fulfilled their duties with readiness and efficiency, and the Governer is pleased to recognise this commendable public spirit.

FRONTIER TRIBAL FEUDS.

The North-West Frontier tribes are apparently becoming more amenable to the rules and regulations of our Political Officers and a striking instance of this was afforded recently in a fight between two rival factions of the Kuki Khel carried on within sight of Jamrud Fort for several days. Neither the "kafila" traffic to and from the Khyber nor the daily postal service were in the least interfered with. Despite the highly excited state of the tribesmen the greatest care was taken to observe the orders that the military road shall be respected, and that it may not even be fired across. When we come to compare the present attitude of the frontier tribes with that of, say, ten years ago, it speaks volumes for the good our political officers have wrought in maintaining, even this, the merest semblance of order, among such fanatical and stubborn people. These blood feuds were in the past oftener than not the cause of much trouble and innumerable punitive expeditions through the combatants not *confining their attentions to their enemies;* but now it seems that non-combatants can view these feudal skirmishes without danger to themselves, provided they do not interfere, *in very much the same manner that the old* feudal battles of the Scottish clans used to be witnessed two centuries ago.

THE Yachts' Handicap and 'Tomtit' class races advertised for Saturday afternoon, having finished at Hog Island, the results will be given in Tuesday's issue.

*LOCUSTS are reported in large numbers in Thal-*Chotiali and Zhob, though luckily they have done only small damage to the crops in the southern parts of Seistan. However, they are prevalent in enormous clouds.

No cholera cases or deaths were reported from Jammu province during the week ending 5th May. In Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were 330 cases of cholera and 148 deaths. Srinagar continues free from the disease.

MR. S. H. BUTLER, whose work as Secretary of the Famine Commission has now been completed, will act as Financial Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh: Mr. J. S. Meston going on furlough.

THE recent storm appears to have been particularly severe in the Murree hills, and the Kashmir tonga road has been breached in several places. Up to Tuesday no tongas were running and the mails had to be despatched by "khurjees."

PLAGUE is reported to be "still increasing" in Jammu. A plague case occurred at Satwari cantonment, three miles from Jammu city, a few days ago, and precautions have been taken by the Commander-in-Chief of the State to prevent its spread.

THE famine returns for last week show an increase of 18,700 persons on relief in British territory in Bombay, but a decrease of 3,700 in Bombay Native States. There has also been a decrease of 12,500 in Hyderabad. The total number on the relief lists is now 3,81,200.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 26TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain Thos. Leigh, with the English mails of the 26th April, arrived in harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Gurr Mr A F
McColl Mr J L
Muscroft Mrs
Powells Lieut J C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abernethy Mr
Barnard Mr H C
Crommelin Capt C J
Godfrey Capt
Gleeson Mr C
Gordon Col and Mrs
Hinan Mr
Harrison Mr A J
Lane Mr F Stuart
Lloyd Mr J
Marriott Mrs
Mitchell Mr
Morse Major W O
Robertson Mr G
Raymond Miss K
Turner Jones Lieut-Col
Williamson Mr P

FROM BRINDISI.

Hamilton Mr
Prosconrahoff Mr
Twigg Major

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

HOME.

DRAMA.—At the Comedy, on the 20th, there was produced a romantic play by Mr. A. N. Homer entitled "Count Tezma."—Mrs. Langtry opened the Imperial Theatre on the 22nd with "A Royal Necklace," by MM. P. and C. Berton.—At the Duke of York's, on the 23rd, there was presented an American musical comedy, "The Girl from Up There."—At the Vaudeville, on the 24th, there was produced a new comedy, by Captain Basil Hood entitled "Sweet and Twenty."

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Temperance Society held its annual meeting on the 23rd at Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and the Bishop of London was among the speakers.—The Congregational Union opened its annual assembly on the 22nd. Dr. Parker, the chairman expressed his sympathy with Roman Catholics under the insult inflicted upon them by the Sovereign's oath.—The Baptist Union opened its assembly on the same day.—United meetings on the two unions were held on the 23rd. Dr. Maclaren, president of the Baptist Union, delivered his inaugural address on "Preaching."—On the 24th the foundation-stone of a Baptist Church-house was laid, and a joint missionary demonstration was held in the Albert-hall, Lord Aberdeen presiding.—Mr. S. Smith, M.P., presiding at a meeting of the Protestant Alliance on the 24th, advocated the modification of the King's declaration at accession.

Football.—The final match between Sheffield United and Tottenham Hotspur for the Association Cup was played on the 20th at the Crystal Palace in presence of over 100,000 spectators, and resulted in a draw of two goals each.

Golf.—Taylor, the open champion, beat H. Vardon at Walton-on-Thames on the 20th.

Law and Police.—Mr. J. W. Benn has obtained an award of £300 in his action for libel against McCorquodale and Co.—Charles MCcarthy, theatrical manager, has obtained a verdict for £1,000 against the Evening News for libel.—Mr. Justice Kennedy has dismissed the Orient Line's action against the London and India Docks Committee.—A Brighton draper's assistant, who sued an Eastbourne draper for breach of promise, has obtained an award of £400.

Naval and Military.—The Inspector-General of Recruiting states that during the past year 40,360 men were recruited for the Regular Army and 37,853 for the Militia, exclusive of the men raised for the Imperial Yeomanry and the Volunteer Active Service Companies.—A committee has been appointed to consider the education of candidates for commission in the Army.—The Britannic arrived on the 22nd with the troops who attended the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth. Second-Lieutenant Burkhardt has pleaded guilty before a Court-martial to charges of stealing two £25 notes and breaking his arrest.—A breech-loading gun, weighing 37 tons, was being disembarked from a steamer at Dover on the 20th, when a chain snapped, and the gun fell on the ship, smashing its muzzle through the bottom of the vessel.—Lord Roberts presided on the 23rd at the annual meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army.

Parliament.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach made his Budget statement in the House of Commons on the 18th. The Income-tax is raised from 1s. to 1s. 2d.; an Import duty of 1·2d. per lb. is put on sugar and an export duty of 1s. per ton on coal. The Budget proposals were debated on the 19th and 23rd. On the 22nd there was a discussion on the Irish University question; and on the 24th the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read a second time by 279 to 122.

The Budget proposals have excited considerable sensation in business circles. There seems little disposition to complain of the sugar duty, but there is much agitation against the coal tax in the principal mining districts, though opinion is not unanimous even there.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund amounts to about £75,000, and an American branch has been formed.

The Turf.—At Epsom on the 24th the City and Suburban Handicap was won by Mr. Spencer Gollan's Australian Star.

Yachting.—Shamrock II., Sir T. Lipton's new yacht, was launched at Dumbarton on the 20th.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Cabinet has decided to introduce an Industrial Arbitration Bill.—The population of Sydney is 488,908 an increase of 102,109 in the decade; that of Melbourne, 496,956 shows an increase of only 2,156.—A brilliant comet was visible over the whole of Australia on the 24th.

British West Africa.—Reuter's Agency furnishes details of some important operations successfully carried through in Northern Nigeria.—The remainder of the deserters from the West African Regiment have been captured. About a dozen of the mutineers were shot, while 128 surrendered and were shipped to Sierra Leone.

New Guinea.—A report has reached Sydney that the Rev. James Chalmers, another missionary, and ten native companions have been murdered by natives.

Royal Colonial Institute.—At the annual dinner on the 24th, Lord Avebury presided, and Lord Goschen vindicated the Government's South African policy and financial proposals.

Somaliland.—The British expedition against the Ogaden Somalis has returned, the authority of the Government having been restored.—As for the Mad Mullah, the Abyssinian advance guard found him at Waiwal, and he retreated to the Dolbohanti camp. Thousands of camels, ponies, and sheep were captured.

The Duke of Cornwall's Tour.—The Ophir arrived at Singapore on the 21st. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were welcomed by great crowds of natives. The Duke held an Investiture of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the 22nd, and the Ophir left Singapore on the 23rd.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reported on Saturday that since Tuesday, General Bloed and commanders *operating with him had captured 81 prisoners, 100,000* rounds of ammunition, 200 horses, and numerous wagons and cattle.—Lord Kitchener telegraphed *on Sunday that since his last report the British* columns had captured 242 prisoners, 248 rifles, some ammunition wagons, and carts.—A party of the 9th Lancers was ambushed last week. One officer and three men were killed and five wounded.—A Reuter despatch reports the sur*render of the Boksburg commando of 106 men,* with rifles and horses.—There are still small roving parties of Boers in Cape Colony, where slight skirmishes have taken place; and a train was captured by Boers near Molteno on the 19th.—Lord Kitchener has issued a warning in Cape Colony *against interference with the British operations.*—Mr. Cartwright, editor of the "South African News," and Mr. Malan, editor of "Ons Land," for seditious libel, have been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. The proprietors of two other Afrikander organs have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libel.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—In the Reichsrath there have been stormy debates on the Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assumption of the protectorate over the Catholic Schools Association.

China.—A company of the 4th Punjab Infantry has had a severe encounter with 1,000 bandits. Major Browning and one Sepoy were killed.—The announcement that 10,000 French troops will leave China in May has alarmed French citizens and native Catholics.

France.—The receipts from indirect taxes decreased during March by 20,000,000f.

Germany.—The East African Railway Bill was before the Reichstag on the 24th.

Greece.—Lord Wolseley notified King George of King Edward's accession on the 20th.

Iceland.—The discovery, on the east coasts, of a large coal bed is reported.

Korea.—The Korean Government has decided to borrow from France 15,000,000 yen for the construction of a railway from Seoul to Wi-ju.

Portugal.—A decree directed against religious associations was published on Saturday.

Russia.—M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister arrived in St. Petersburg on the 22nd.

Spain.—Anti-Clerical demonstrations have occurred in Salamanca and at Barcelona.—*Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE BOER LOSSES.

OPERATIONS IN THE BUSHVELDT.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Lord Methuen has recaptured near Klerksdorp a gun belonging to O Battery Royal Horse Artillery, which was captured at Sillikatsnek. Four Boers were killed and seven taken prisoners.

General Babington has unearthed a Krupp gun in the same district.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Lord Kitchener announces that since the 7th instant, 28 Boers have been killed, six wounded, 130 made prisoners and 183 surrendered, besides which quantities of ammunition, waggons, horses, grain and stock have been captured.

The operations in the Bushveldt have resulted in the capture and surrender of 1,500, armed belligerents.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE RESULT.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said he believed the opinion of the people regarding the war had not changed in the slightest degree. The Government, he said, were determined to carry out their mandate.

JOHANNESBURG REVIVING.

Johannesburg is beginning to resume its normal condition. Most of the stores have been re-opened, and more mines have re-started work.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE CEREMONIES IN MELBOURNE.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, this morning witnessed a grand march-past of 20,000 representatives of the Trades and Friendly Societies.

His Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to the University where the degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon him.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reichstag has agreed to the prolongation of the most favored nation treatment in the case of Great Britain until the end of 1903.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Clyde has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

DEFAMING THE KING.

SEIZURE OF AN IRISH NEWSPAPER.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The daily journal "The Irish People" has been seized for having defamed King Edward.

LATER.

The Commons have rejected by 252 against 64, a motion brought forward by Mr. Dillon to adjourn owing to the seizure of the "Irish People."

THE LORDS AND THE COALING STATIONS.

MAY 11.

In the House of Lords, Lord Spencer, Lord Goschen, Lord Northbrook and Lord Ripon, criticized the proposed transference of the garrisoning of coaling stations to the Navy.

Lord Selborne said the question was still under examination.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

The Italian Budget shows an estimated surplus of twenty million lire.

THE GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Handicap.

San Toy	1
Caiman	2
Alvescot	3

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that a Ukase has been issued authorising a four per cent. loan of 424 million francs to repay the Treasury for advances made on Railway account and to meet current expenditure.

PROJECTED TRUST FOR COTTON INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Pierpoint Morjan's representative is now at Montreal, it is understood, in connection with a projected Trust for all American Cotton industries including Canadian plants.

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

Lord Salisbury has greatly benefited by his stay in the Riviera and is expected to speak at the Non-conformist Unionist banquet to-morrow.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

BENGAL RAILWAY PROJECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

Mr. A. Izat, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, goes home this month as the Board wish to consult him personally on several important matters which are under consideration.

EURASIANS AND THE MERCHANT SHIPPING SERVICE.

SIMLA, MAY 11.

A resolution is published in the Finance Department on the subject of the law relating to the apprenticing of Eurasians to sea service. It lays down that in section 29 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, the words "Native Seamen" should be held to refer only to indigenous as opposed to European or Eurasian inhabitants of India. Eurasians, therefore, may be shipped as seamen on merchant vessels on the same terms as Europeans. The resolution adds: "The Governor-General in Council considers it undesirable that any restrictions should be imposed by executive orders of Local Governments on the employment of Eurasians on merchant vessels and any instructions on the subject, which it may be thought advisable to issue to Port Officers should be reported for the previous approval of the Government of India."

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MAY 10.

Home Department:—Colonel Ranking, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, has been granted six months' sick leave.

Finance Department:—Major J. L. T. Jones, I. M. S., Bombay, is posted as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The Report of the Famine Commission, which has been sitting in Nainital is unlikely to be made public just yet, the usual procedure being to circulate such reports to local Governments for opinion before issuing them as blue books.

THE NEW PROVINCE.

The Committee which has been sitting in Lahore in connection with the organisation of the new frontier province have now so far advanced with the work that Colonel Dean has been able to proceed to Shrinagar, while Messrs. Sawyer and Bunbury, the remaining members of Committee, are expected here to-morrow.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The sentence of dismissal from the service has been passed by Court-martial at Hingoli upon Subadar Muhamad Husain, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for behaviour unbecoming his position and the character of an officer, and has been confirmed.

METEOROLOGICAL CABLES.

MAY 12.

The first meteorological cables of the season have to-day arrived from Zanzibar, Seychelles and Mauritius, but their significance will not be fully known until they have been compared with those of the last year. Zanzibar reports heavy rain and squalls.

AN OFFICER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

POONA, MAY 12.

Captain G. Gunn, Royal Scots, who has rendered valuable service in the plague in Poona has been ordered to proceed to South Africa.

A COMET.

A Comet is now appearing every evening between seven and eight, but to-day it was not quite so bright as on the two previous occasions. It first appeared outside and below the constellation of Orion but has now shifted within the constellation and appears below and parallel to the three stars which form the belt. This same comet was discovered in Australia on April the 24th. At that time it became visible early in the morning, appearing on the other side of the sun. It has swung round since then and as it recedes it is becoming less perceptible. It has fine bright stellar nucleus or head and long hair-like tail.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Aldridge, R. A. M. C., Peshawar, has been appointed Sanitary Officer for the Bengal Command.

Lieutenant Colonel Nixon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is mentioned as likely to succeed Sir Wolfe Murray as head of the Indian Intelligence Department.

The trooping arrangements for the return from China of a portion of the Indian Force in addition to Alwar and Bikanir Infantry are still in abeyance pending further reports from General Gaselee.

The time-expired men of the British army detained in India this year, will be treated in the same way as last year in respect of issues of clothing for 1901-02, or compensation in lieu thereof. That is to say, soldiers completing 13 and 22 years service under the provisions of Section 87, Army Act, during the next trooping season, are to be treated as likely to proceed home during this season. All other soldiers will be treated as effectives.

The following particulars regarding the Boer prisoners at Ahmednagar may be relied upon as absolutely accurate. The total number is 13 officers and 492 men, namely, 395 Free Staters, 112 Transvaalers, two Russians and one Frenchman. This is their own description of themselves, but by their names there should be a good sprinkling of Germans and other Continental Europeans, not to say English and Irish of sorts. Prisoners with other than Boer names, however, are not inclined to be communicative regarding themselves. As to religion, there are one Agnostic and one Roman Catholic; while one Transvaaler declares that he is a Buddhist. The rest class themselves as Protestants of the usual Boer type, but a solitary Wesleyan is among them. The ages of the prisoners vary from 64 to 14, some sixty of them being under twenty years old. There is one boy of fourteen years old while five others are but fifteen years old. A number of them have marks of bullet wounds, and in some instances the scars show they have been hit more than once. Wounds from the Lee-Enfield bullet, like those from the Mauser, head quickly. We may add in confirmation of previous reports that the prisoners have been good enough to express themselves pleased with their reception, treatment, food, and the like, in India, and they do not appear to think that their quarters in the "waterless desert" of Ahmednagar are so bad after all.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS MAY 11.—Cobham, Captain, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave from Deesa.

Mosse, Major, 20th Bombay Infantry, leave from England.

Godfrey, Captain, 26th Bombay Infantry, leave from England.

Jones, Lieut. Colonel, Bombay R. E., from furlough from England.

Twigg, Major, Bengal 39th Grenadier Rifles, from leave from England.

Gordon, Lieut. Colonel, Bengal XV. Hussars, to join Regiment from England.

Crommeline, Captain, Punjab 1st Gurkhas, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES MAY 11.—Johnson, Captain, Punjab 22nd P. I. on furlough to England.

Melville Lieut. Punjab S. W. Borderers, on leave to England.

Biddy, Lieut. Punjab A. S. Corps, on duty to Chirat.

Allan, Lieut. Bengal, Worcester Regiment, on duty to Agra.

Craven, Lieut. Bengal, 7th Hussars, on duty to Chanbuttia.

Moran, Lieut. Bengal, 3rd Manchester Regiment, on duty to Jhansi.

Weekes, Lieut., Bengal West India Regiment, on duty to Jhansi.

Cobham, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave to Europe.

Laverton, Lieut. Bombay, Black Watch, on leave to England.

Mosse, Major, 20th Bombay Infantry, to rejoin to Calcutta.

Godfrey, Captain, 26th Bombay Infantry, to collect Sikh Contingent for British Central Africa, to Simla.

Durban, Lieut. Bombay, 20th Hussars, on leave to England.

Edwardes, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, on duty to Ahmednagar.

Bennet, Lieut.-Colonel, Madras, I.M.S., on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Parramatta" from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

The Steamer Carthage left Hongkong yesterday afternoon, 11th instant.

The Steamer Ballaarat left Hongkong yesterday afternoon, 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Broachs 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-4

NEJD AND ITS PRINCES.

Now that a war is raging in Arabia between Mobarack, the chief of Koweit, and Bin Rashid, it may be interesting to our readers to know something about Nejd and its people, observes our Aden contemporary, which reproduces the following from "The travels of Mahomed bin Salim Ashahabi of Medina" published last year.

We shall describe that tract of Nejd which lies under the hand of its Princes who are famous for their generosity and kindness, that is the children of Ar-Rashid. Nejd is a flat land—a plateau in which hills are scarce, but there are two wellknown mountains named Eja and Salma. Nejd has a delicious climate, and frequent rains and floods. At the foot of Eja lies the City of Hayyil which is now the headquarters of the Princes of Nejd, and there lives in it the generous and chivalrous Ameer Abdul Azeez bin Motaleb bin Abdulla Ar-Rashid. It is walled and has three gates. Its houses are one storeyed only, a few having double storeys only. There are coffee-shops decorated conformably to the customs of Arabs. The city contains the palace of its Prince Abdul Azeez. It is a large building with a handsome appearance, and it has spacious guest-houses. Close by is the stable which contains the noble steeds used solely by the Ameer and his uncle and cousins and suite. His uncle Hamood lives in an adjacent house. On the opposite southern side is situated the house of their treasurer Sobham As-Sobhan. Between his Palace and his uncle's and treasurer's houses there is a large plain called Al-Mashab in which there is a well-built structure where the Ameer Abdul Azeez attends daily and sits there from 6 a. m. to 10 a. m. in company with his uncle and the Cathi, and before him stands the Secretary and Registrar of Rights, and there are raised platforms in the Mashab for the accommodation of the leading citizens, deputations, elders and guests. Opposite the Ameer some of his soldiers and slaves await on one knee, (leaning on the handle of their swords,) the orders of their Prince. When the Ameer arrives and takes his seat claimants and adversaries appear before him and he adjudicates on their civil and political cases, but legal cases are referred to the Cathi who sits near him, and the Cathi passes his judgment and sends it to the Ameer for execution conformably to the Holy Koran, traditions and correct doctrine. He executes the murderer and cuts off the hand of the thief, and carries out the punishment of stoning to death.

In Nejd no false witness can be found, whenever the Ameer discovers such a person, he summons him even if he lives in the remotest part of Nejd, punishes him and banishes him.

At 10 a. m. the assembly is dissolved, the Prince (Ameer) enters his palace, after which guests as well as the poor enter the large guest-house to take meals. After a little while the Prince comes out to a big assembly-room in the palace where the guests, after having had their fill, attend and drink coffee with him. Every one who has a request to make comes close to the Ameer and hanging his mantle over the head of the Ameer, he whispers in his ear what he want briefly until every one's wants are attended to. After drinking coffee, censers circulate round with fragrant wood burning in them, then the Ameer and all those present go to the Mosque to pray together. The Ameer sends one of his officers to see if there is any one absent in the bazaar for then he takes away the offender's turban and drags him to the Mosque, and when the Ameer comes out of the Mosque he chastises the offender for neglecting his prayers at the time of public meeting. All the people in the town attend regularly to pray together five times. They are intelligent and accomplished people of good behaviour. Indecent speech is never heard amongst them; whatever ancient Arabian customs and manners survive are to be found amongst them. I lived for three months amongst them during the Ameer's father's lifetime and visited their country twice and found the people very good natured, but I never heard in Hayil (the Ameer's town) any sound of drums, singing or fiddling except the drum of war when there is occasion for it.

When any one dies, noise and cries are never heard though there is weeping and morning, and the dead are buried without delay even if the death occurs late at night.

The Ameer has also another place of assembly resembling the first. Here a meeting lasts from 4 p. m. to sunset, and on his rising to go home, a crier proclaims Ludly al-Mashab three times "It is supper time, oh you poor and needy!" and again he stands in the bazaar and cries three times, so the hungry poor flock to partake of food in the guest-houseof their Prince after the guests who continually visit the Ameer day and night are feted. The smallest number that assembls at the table of the Amear is 400 souls or more daily.

The Ameer's town called Hayil (Hail) is surrounded by palm trees watered from wells whose depth is 100 feet. Their water is sweet, and there are some fruit trees.

Opposite to it at the foot of the mountain Eja is a village called Kitar which has a perennial spring which waters date-palms and crops. Hayil is surrounded on three sides by lowland, and on the fourth side stands Eja and a fertile place at a distance of two days' march where the Ameer breeds his horses, dromedaries, camels and cattle, the place is called Hama and there are many villages adjoining. At a distance of 5 (days) stages there is a town, named Onaizah ruled by the Ameer which has two walls one surrounding the palm trees and the other the town, close by runs a stream, at all times with palm trees growing on the side of it, the people who live there being generally merchants and grandees of Nejd.

Opposite to it lies a large walled town called Baridia which has some villages with date-palms called Al Kasim adjacent to a place called Addariah whence we go to a great city called Al'aridh where dwelt the chiefs and princes of Nejd during the dynasty of Assaud in the days of their just rule, but when they tyranized and invaded Mecca, Medina and Hedjaz as far as Syria and stopped the pilgrim caravans for three years, God exterminated them all and the children of Ar-Rashid became the rulers and have established justice. The Ameer Abdul Azeez bin Motaib Ar-Rashid is one of them.

TRADE IN PERSIA.

AT a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held on April 23 at the society's rooms, Adelphi Terrace, London, there was read (in the author's absence) a paper entitled "An Economist's Notes on Persia," by Mr. Joseph Rabina, Major P. G. Craigie, vice-president, was in the chair.

The author explained that the paper was largely inspired by the work of Chevalier Lorini. At present the value of the trade of Persia might be estimated at from 9,000,000l. to 10,000,000l. sterling. Cotton was being favoured by the tariff, and its growth was being largely extended, while the chief difficulty in the way of a large extension of the cultivation of wheat was the want of proper means of transport. Rice was adopted as a substitute for silk about the year 1860, when the silkworm disease began. The silk industry and rice growing were still encouraged, though the silk industry was now rapidly attaining great importance again. Thus in 1893 when attention was vigorously turned to combating the disease, the value of silk exported was but 6,475l., while last year this amount had risen to 150,265l. In regard to the trade of the important province of Khorassan, it was pointed out how, thanks to great facilities available on the Russian side and perhaps also to the greater suitability of the Russian products to the local markets, the trade which was formerly entirely with India, is now largely diverted to our northern rivals. A large amount of tabular matter showing the development of the commerce of the country completed the paper.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

DURING recent years, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, Northern Persia has witnessed a certain amount of development of trade with Russia, and various commercial circles have expressed a wish that the Russian Governments would consent to appoint a Consul-General at Resht and also a Consulate, or at least a vice-Consulate, at the port of Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, as several Russian steamers arrive daily at the Persian port of Enzeli, and the Russian Consul at Resht, which is about eighteen miles distant from that port, finds it a difficult task to attend to the consular duties of both places. The Russo—Persian Bank of Teheran is gradually extending the sphere of its activity under the protection of the Russian Government, for the latter has just resolved to open branches of the bank at Resht and Meshed.

NEW FRENCH GUN: SECRET REVEALED.

A GERMAN ARRESTED.

At the instigation of the Commentry Arms Factory, says the *Matin*, a German was arrested last evening (April 25) at his hotel in Paris on a charge of having revealed the secrets of the manufacture of the new French Army rifle and the new quick-firing French cannon to Messrs. Krupps of Germany. The plans and drawings of the secret mechanism are believed to have been obtained by the German from four workmen employed by the Commentry Company, and two of these suspects have also been arrested at Montlucon. This fresh instance of treason will, says the *Matin*, create an enormous sensation when all the facts are brought to light.—Dalziel.

THE POLO SEASON.

GOOD PROSPECTS AT HURLINGHAM.

IT is anticipated that the polo season at Hurlingham will be a very successful one. Last year the game suffered in consequence of the war. Many distinguished players are still in South Africa, but a considerable number have returned, and will be seen in the saddle again at Hurlingham and Ranelagh. The war has thinned the ranks of the foremost players. The names of many brave and promising officers, skilful exponents of the game at Hurlingham, who were either killed or died of their wounds in South Africa, may readily be recalled: the brilliant Colonel Le Gallais; Lord Kensington, who maintained one of the best polo pony studs in the country; Major the Earl of Ava, Colonel Scott-Chisholme, Captain Hanwell Captain E. Rose, Colonel Gordon Wood (I. Y.), and Colonel the Earl of Airlie, of the 12th Lancers, Captain Maclaren was wounded badly, and is still, we regret to say, very lame. Polo players who followed the dramatic phases of the war will remember an incident worth recalling. Captain Egerton Green, of the 12th Lancers, who was present at Magersfontein, took part in the memorable charge at Diamond Hill and was shot through the upper part of the leg. He fell, and his horse rolled over him. A comrade went to his assistance, and when taking hold of the bridle to pull the horse off, was shot dead. Captain Green has, his numerous friends will be pleased to learn, made a good recovery, and feels none the worse for his wound. He arrived home early in December, and since then has resumed his position of polo manager at Hurlingham, having the assistance of Mr. St. Quentin, who acted in his stead last year.

IMPROVEMENTS AND DECORATIONS OF THE CLUBHOUSE.

The beautiful grounds are in magnificent condition; the polo pitches are as near perfection as possible, and a week hence the giant elm, plane, and walnut trees will be in full foliage. Everywhere there are indications of attention to details and careful supervision. There are 1,000 members (including polo players)—the full number and others are waiting for the ballot. The polo season opens on Monday, and there are some agreeable surprises in store for members. A magnificent carriage drive has been made round the clubhouse and the polo grounds, and will be welcomed by members and guests. The clubhouse itself has been decorated on a lavish scale, the scheme of colour exhibiting refined taste. The drawing-room, which leads to the conservatory, has been adorned in the Italian style, and is a model of elegance; the telegraph office has been removed from the room overlooking the beautiful lawn to an adjoining room, and on the upper story a "Bridge" room has been prepared. All the stabling for polo ponies has been let, and many applications for room have had to be declined. About 150 ponies will be stabled.

THE EXPENSE OF POLO PLAYING.

A good deal has been said about the expensiveness of polo. Of course a game in which highly-trained ponies take a prominent part pre supposes that men who play must have some means; but it may be questioned whether it is so expensive as fox-hunting or other diversions of sportsmen, and it is certainly exciting and exhilarating, and gives plenty of scope for the play of intellect as well as physical efforts and display. A pony can be hired at Hurlingham for the season for £10—not an exorbitant charge.

An excellent preliminary list of fixtures has been drawn up. The trial tournament will begin on Tuesday, the final taking place on May 4, when the Royal Horse Guards will try conclusions with Hurlingham. On Saturday June 1, an interesting game will be played between officers epresenting the Natal Force and Western Force (S.A.), and a ladies' driving competition will take place. During the season, there will be a pony and hack show and a croquet tournament beginning on July 1.

RANELAGH'S PROGRAMME.

What has been said in reference to the condition of the Hurlingham rounds will largely apply to those of the Ranelagh Club, their close neighbours and friendly rivals in polo and other games. The Ranelagh grounds are richer in the wealth of their parterres than those at Hurlingham, and at present all the spring flowers are in magnificent bloom. Last year the polo arrangements were under the management of Mr. George Miller (in the absence of his brother, Mr. E. D. Miller, who was serving with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa) assisted by Mr. Charles Miller. Mr. E. D. Miller has now returned, and will again take charge of polo, in anticipation of an extended and prosperous season, the polo grounds have been carefully prepared, and are now in perfect condition.

Ranelagh has a membership of 1,800 (including polo players) and during the winter interregnum the committee and the secretary (Mr. Williams) have been busy looking after matters which minister to the pleasure and the comfort of members and guests. The clubhouse and the dining-room have been nicely decorated; some of the old pony stables have been demolished, and better and more commodious buildings have taken their place, providing for the accommodation of thirty or forty more animals. The season will be full of attractive events including a ladies' driving competition on May 25; polo pony show and gymkhana, June 1; ladies' ports, June 8; polo pony races, June 15; a fox-terrier show, a week later; and later still, a horse show.

A INTERESTING LIST OF FIXTURES.

The polo season will open on May Day, and close on Saturday, July 27, with the final for the Subalterns' Cup ties, which begin on the 22nd; and the programme is the largest and probably the most interesting which the management has ever undertaken. A number of Ranelagh polo players are still in South Africa, and a few will never play again; but the ranks are strong, and it will be possible to select good teams. Two events on the list are of special interest—a Public Schools tournament, which is a novelty, and ought to prove very successful; and a match between Old Etonians and Old Harrovians, a popular fixture which has been revived after a lapse of some years. The former event will be decided during the week commencing July 8, and the other on July 20. During the first week of May Ranelagh will meet White's, the Household Brigade, Old Cantabs, and the Trekkers, and the Handicap Tournament will commence on the 6th. From the 11th to the 18th North Warwickshire Hunt, 1st Life Guards, Fetcham Park, Eden Park, New Club, and Cheshire Hunt will try conclusions with home teams. The Hunt Cup will be in progress during the week 20-25 and on the 25th and subsequent dates Ranelagh will engage the Freebooters, Kinsbury, Old Etonians, and a combination of the Students and New Club. On June 1, a game will be played between Hurlingham and Ranelagh. The Open Cup tournament will take place during the week June 25-29.

THE NEW CONSOLS.

ISSUE OF £3,000,000

THE Government has not waited long before issuing the new war loan. It was announced on April 22 that the Governor and Company of the Bank of England are authorised to receive applications for 30,000,000l. Consols. The price of issue is fixed by his Majesty's Treasury at 94l. 10s. per cent. The Stock will be in addition to, and will rank "pari passu" with, the Two and Three quarter per Cent. Consolidated Stock (Consols) already existing.

"The interest, at 2 3-4 per cent. per annum until April 5, 1903, thereafter at 2 1-2 per cent., will be payable on Jan. 5 April 5, July 5, and Oct. 5. The first dividend (for a full three months' interest), will be paid on July 5, 1901. The stock cannot be redeemed until April 5, 1923; but, on and after that date, it may be paid off at par, on such notice, at such times, and in such amounts as Parliament may determine. Both the capital and the interest will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

"The dates on which the further payments will be required are:—May 17, June 18 July 11, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Oct. 10, Nov. 7, and Dec. 5 next.

TOLSTOI AND THE SARTS.

A REMARKABLE READING.

JUST at the very moment when Count Tolstoi is engaging such a great deal of public attention in Russia there comes from Samarcand, in Turkestan, the following account of a remarkable event which took place recently on the Registan Place and in the neighbouring old Mahomedan high school, which dates from the days of Tamerlane, known as the Medressa Shir-dar. There is a society at Samarcand founded for providing the public with readings and recitations. This society converted the great court of the Medresse into an auditorium capable of accommodating 5,000 persons. The court is paved with marble tiles and surrounded by two-story halls, the walls of which are still decorated by antique glazed tiles of various colours. On March 18, the great feast of the Kurban Bairam, nearly 5,000 people were gathered together, in the Medresse to hear a public reading of a Sart translation of Count Tolstoi's work "On what men live." The task of the reader was by no means light, and he had to rest five times during the two hours' public reading. Only a young Mullah, accustomed to call from the minaret the Faithful to prayer could have attempted to recite the work in the open air and before a huge crowd that did not preserve the strictest silence. The assembly was composed of Sarts, Bokharan Jews, Persians, Armenians, and Russians. The outer fringe of this immense crowd heard only the sound of a voice in the distance, and they relieved the monotony of the proceedings, by a series of small scrimmages. Before the reading, the Russian Military Governor, General Mediuski, addressed the crowd and hoped that they would make a point of attending the readings thus provided under the auspices of the Russian Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 19.

THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

TO SAY that the country, after having had time to think over the matter, is enamoured of the new taxation would be absurd, but at the same time it is clear that in spite of the excitement of the coal interest, the nation, as a whole, acquiesces in Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's proposals as a disagreeable necessity. Indeed, I am not sure that very many opponents of the war, call them Pro-Boers, Little Englanders, or what you will, do not agree with the attitude of Mr. John Morley, who alone amongst the Liberal leaders voted both for the sugar duty and the coal duty on the ground, that, as the bulk of the taxpayers enthusiastically approved of the policy which led to the war, they ought to pay the bill without grumbling. There have been some curious, and it would seem, quite unfounded rumours afloat representing that the Government was in peril as the result of the Budget. It was represented that Sir M. Hicks-Beach's position, so far as the Cabinet is concerned, was pretty much that of Athanasius and that many of his colleagues would rather welcome a defeat in the division lobbies in order that the Jonah of the Administration might be got rid of and the Ministerial Staff re-constituted. That the Cabinet, as a body, eagerly accepted all Sir M. Hicks-Beach's devices for providing the sinews of war is perhaps unlikely, but they did in the end acquiesce, or the Budget could not have been introduced in its present form. No doubt the rumours to which I have alluded are mainly the invention of those with whom the wish is father of the thought, but they have obtained a certain amount of credence in quarters not unreservedly hostile to the party now in power. Perhaps there was a greater readiness to believe that the Government were riding for a fall by the remarkable decrease in their normal majority shown by the divisions on the budget a week ago. For the sugar duty there was only a majority of 60 and for coal duty a beggarly 44, while for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution sanctioning the loan, the majority was not higher than 69. There is a certain amount of impatience amongst the Liberal rank and file that their leaders are not making more of their present opportunities. But the Liberal leaders know what they are about. They cannot take office at present if they could, and would not if they could.

THE MERRIMAN-SAUER MISSION.

All the talk about an Irish seat being temporarily found in Ireland for the Afrikander delegate, Mr. Merriman, because his wish to address the House of Commons from the Bar was frustrated has ceased. Personally I never thought that it would come to anything. The Irish Nationalists are openly antipatriotic so far as the United Kingdom is concerned; but their anti-patriotism is of an eminently practical character and absolutely free from the element of Quixotism. When many years ago all sorts of obstacles were being placed by Liberal officials in the way of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji's desire to be recognised as official Liberal candidate for Central Finsbury—a desire eventually after a tremendous struggle realised—it was suggested by some of his foolish and sentimental English friends that the Irish Party who professed to be very kindly to the Congressites should provide the eminent Parsee publicist with a safe seat across St. George's Channel. Matters went so far that Mr. Parnell was approached on the subject. The Uncrowned King would not however hear of such a thing and so the silly idea was quietly abandoned. Mr. Merriman is still in England and is occasionally occupied with his colleague, Mr. Sauer, in addressing meetings of sympathisers with the Boers. But the Merriman-Sauer Mission so far has attracted little general attention and must, on the whole, be reckoned a failure if not a fiasco.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

There can, I think, be no question now of the revival of the celebration of St. George's Day, being thoroughly re-established, at least in London and probably all over England: and those who are interested in the work of the Society named after England's Patron saint, recognise that this is due to the great energy of their Honorary Secretary, Mr. Howard Ruff, and, as is acknowledged in the society's last report, to the artistic enthusiasm of Sir George Birdwood, owing to whose advice the noble fellowship of St. George and the Dragon are now provided with a ribbon and badge which for effectiveness and good taste "takes the cake" from everything of the sort to be seen in this country. The ribbon is of pure white silk, with St. George's Cross enwoven in it in scarlet silk, and a Tudor rose in red and white enamel inset at the intersection of the cross: while the badge pendant from it—represents St. George on a white horse, transfixing a green dragon, all being in green, red, and white enamel. The motto is "St. George for Merrie England." At the Dinner on Tuesday evening at the Holborn Restaurant, no less than 300 members were present, and all the proceedings were carried through in the most successful manner. The baron of beef was brought in by six stalwart cooks in the liveries of Queen Elizabeth's time, and was paraded round the tables headed by a drummer in the uniform of the Georgian period as still worn by the King of Prussia's regiments of the guard. In all the leading streets of London the "cross of St. George."—The meteor flag of England,—was seen streaming from the east: and public concerts, and private dinners in honour of the Patron were the order of the day. The practical result of all this revival of national and social ritual, is that a really large trade is gradually growing up in symbolical flags, jewellery, and pictures, all of which serve to give colour and significance to myriads of persons living out their obscure lives in mean streets; and in this fact lies the strength of the new movement.

THE ZENANA MISSION: WORK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The annual meeting of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission was held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Wednesday last under the presidency of Lord Kinnaird, and was of special interest, not only because it was a celebration of the Jubilee year of the Society's operations, but because the principal speakers were the venerable principal of Mansfield College, Dr. Fairbairn, and that most broadminded of Churchmen, the present Bishop of Bombay, Dr. MacArthur, (who on the same morning had preached at St. Paul's Cathedral for the S.P.G.) and they were both able to speak with recent personal knowledge of the Society's work in India. Dr. Fairbairn's remarks were mostly of a general nature, but were listened to with profound pleasure, as he is an eloquent orator with a fine sense of proportion and true artistic instinct, and his descriptions of the varied incidents of his tour compelled the closest attention. He paid a high tribute to the splendid work of the great pioneers of missionary effort, men of the stamp of Moffat, Livingstone, Duff and John Wilson, and pointed with pride to the great gains to the sum total of human knowledge which have undoubtedly been achieved by their labours and those of their successors in the mission field. He spoke too of the esteem in which missionaries, both men and women, are held by the people of India, and told some authentic anecdotes in support of his contention as to the special trust reposed in them by the leaders of native society, especially during the famines. At one great centre of population when the question arose as to the distribution of a large relief fund, the principal Hindu inhabitants proposed that the wife of the missionary and no other person, should be the distributor of the funds; and he was seconded by the principal Mahomedan, on the ground that she was the only person to the palm of whose hand the money could not stick on its way to the famine stricken. The anecdote seemed to reflect on the character of the local official community, but was nevertheless appreciated by several Indian officials on the platform, behind the speaker. On another occasion, Dr. Fairbairn said, a lady teacher in a Zenana was implored by a local tehsildar to put down a disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans, which the tehsildar described as a "mutiny" in the city: and she went forth at once and her influence was so sound and good that the fighting was at once stopped, and the "mutiny" was quelled, when she appeared among the combatants. Dr. MacArthur's remarks were specially pleasing to the friends of the Mission, as he bore testimony to the high character and qualifications of the Zenana Missionaries in the Bombay Presidency, Miss Edge, the efficient Principal of the Mission High School in Bombay whose merits have been recognised by the Bombay Government by the nomination to a Fellowship of the University, Miss Kimmins, the accomplished Principal of the School at Panchgani and Miss Harvey, a "heroine" among Christian workers in Western India, who had given notable help in her ministrations among the lepers. The Bishop—I now quote from the report in the "Times"—said that the workers of the Society "were not all members of his flock, but he very greatly enjoyed his harmonious relations with them. He had felt it his duty as Bishop to co-operate with many societies constituted on the Christian as distinct from the denominational basis. He often took the chair for the Bible Society, which, he thought, every clergyman and layman ought to support. The Zenana Society's educational work was extremely important. Education was really the most important work in India at the present stage. Our Government had been very generous to the natives in this matter, but education in India had very great dangers. It had dispelled confidence in the traditional religious without giving anything in their place, so that a very large number of men had drifted into agnosticism, materialism, or atheism. The men then ridiculed the religious practices of the women, but it was better to worship something, though not the highest, than to worship nothing." It is satisfactory to note that the income of the Society was larger last year than in any previous year, and including subscriptions and additional grants in India itself, nearly reached the sum of £45,000. If the Society succeeds in the desired Jubilee fund of £20,000 it will enlarge its operations, the first objects in view being the construction of a Hospital at Munmar in the Bombay Presidency, where I understand it is greatly needed, and dispensaries elsewhere. Among the friends of the Mission present on the platform and in the crowded Hall were the Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird, the Hon. Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Habershon, the Rev. Mr. Cavalier and Mrs. Cavalier, Sir James Pelle, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Mr. J. D. Rees, the Rev. R. A. Squires, Mrs. Rundall, Mr. Coldstream, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, Miss Morley, Mrs. Gilmore, the Rev. Isaac Row (of Bombay) and Miss Sorabji.

THE PARSEE "PARADISE" AT WOKING.

The "Parsee Zoroastrian Committee for Europe,"—it would be shorter to call it—the Parsee London Panchayat—officially visited Woking on Saturday to inspect the progress of the improvements of their Burying Ground, in anticipation of the formal re-dedication of the Cemetery on the 22nd June next. The exterior of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia's mausoleum is now complete, while the finely-carved work (all in white alabaster) of the interior is being rapidly advanced. Apart from its antiquarian interest, it is certainly one of the most impressive and attractive public monuments to be seen anywhere in Europe. All the ground about it constituting the old Cemetery has also been newly laid out by Messrs. James Veitch and Sons, being planted all round the borders with evergreen shrubs and trees, and gaily flowering Persian plants of every description naturalised in Britain, while the central lawn is crossed by two roads running almost due North and South, and East and West. The mausoleum standing exactly in the centre of the four cross roads thus formed, with its entrance facing West. Nothing could be more soothing and cheering than the sight thus presented. The Cemetery Company have been so pleased with the mausoleum, that they have freely added to the old cemetery a broad belt of land sweeping right round its southern and eastern sides, and doubling its original area. It is here on the southern side that Mr. Wadia has re-erected the chapel in which the Parsee services for the dead are held. It is now nearly completed, and is an almost literal reproduction of one of the buildings in the palace of Xerxes as reproduced by Perrot and Chipiez. As soon as the money can be obtained a pylon will be put up on each side of the grounds; but at present only one is being put up, and that by Mrs. Dalal in commemoration of her husband. It gives entrance to the grounds on the south side; and bears a feroher or winged sun, on its summit in lustre yellow. The great pylon however will be on the East side and will bear a feroher in lustre red. Pylons are also projected on the west and north sides, of similar character to the Dalal pylon and bearing ferohers in blue and white respectively. The ancient Persian-Iranian-Paradise was not only the original cradle of their race, but the place where their dead were buried, and the first of them to suffer death became their youthful King of the Dead, Yima. It is in illustration of this tradition that the Parsee burying ground at Woking has, as re-constructed, been laid out as showing the great interest that is being taken in it by scholars, and those who sympathise with this revival of national feeling among an ancient historical people. I may mention Lord Reay and several other distinguished men have expressed a wish to be present at the formal dedication of the Western Paradise of the Parsee people. The Panchayat was accompanied on their visit by Mrs. N. N. Wadia, junior, and Sir George Birdwood, as well as by the architect and contractors for the works in progress.

MANGOES FOR LONDON.

The most splendid Indian mangoes, in the very best condition have been on sale all the week at Brook's in Regent Street, Adam's in New Bond Street, Aaron May's in St. Swithin's Lane, and other fruiterers in the West End and City. This seems the commencement of a regular importation of the fruit, but unfortunately it has been organised from this country, and not in Bombay or Madras as it should have been, if the profits of the business were to be kept in India

total of 97 comparing with 96 in the previous week and with 30 in the corresponding week of last year."

Although as Chairman of the two great cable companies connecting England and Europe with Asia and Australasia, Sir John Wolfe Barry is regarded as an enemy of international telegraphic reforms such as Sir Edward Sassoon is striving to bring about, every one will be sorry to learn of the accident that has befallen the distinguished engineer of the Tower Bridge. Sir John Wolfe Barry was to have presided on Wednesday at the half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Extension Company, but was ordered by his medical adviser to remain at home owing to his having been rather severely bitten by a dog.

Our Irish friends are always saying that Ireland is a poor country and they frequently point to the fact that fortunes of a size unknown there are quite common in England. Many people must, therefore, have been as surprised as I was when in perusing my *Times* on Tuesday I came across the statement that a Mr. John Gilbert King of King's County had left property valued at no less than £5,000,000. The *Times* has since confessed that it made a mistake, and that the amount is not £5,000,000 but £500,000—a slight difference certainly.

"Addressing the students at the Aligarh College at Bombay"—this is how the *Globe* introduces the summary of the admirable speech delivered on Tuesday by the Viceroy of India at the famous institution founded by the lamented Sir Syed Ahmad. And yet the "Globe and Traveller"—to call it by its full name—rather prides itself on its Imperialism.

There is an excellent portrait of Sir George Birdwood, the best of him I have ever seen, in last week's number of "Black and White," and it is correctly labelled.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The preacher in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the Sunday after the death of Queen Victoria was the scholarly Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Stubbs, and now students as well as churchmen are lamenting the loss of that truely great historian. Like the present Archbishop of Canterbury he had a habit of direct speech though I never heard that by even a school boy he was designated a beast just or otherwise. An instance of his frankness is recalled by the writer of the obituary notes in the "Times." "During the time I have been Bishop," he told his last diocesan conference at Chester in November, 1888, "I have not attempted to humbug you, or assume to myself any functions which do not seem to me to be warranted by the commission which has been placed in my hands." At the same time he lifted the curtain from before his own private circumstances in closing a discussion on clerical incomes. Some one had proposed that all the clergy should have their stipends placed on the level of £300. "Why," he asked "should this be done irrespective of their powers and opportunities? I have been a clergyman for more years than I care to say, and I do not know that in any one my clerical income met my clerical expenditure. For years I worked to support myself and my family with the pen, and it is purely owing to the success I have had in writing that I have been recognized and placed where I now am." Although not so well-known to the general public as his eminent predecessor "Soapy Sam" almost as many good stories are told about him. For self-advertising, fussy and stupid persons whose name is legion he had no mercy. To one poor man who wrote to ask what Collect should be used for the revisers of the Bible, Bishop Dr. Stubbs replied recommending the prayer "For those at sea." Among his clergy was a vicar who was always ill or believed himself to be ill and who considered change such an absolute necessity that, at the date of the story, he was, it is said, quite a stranger in his own parish. One day he came to the Bishop with his usual request. "Not very well, my lord—feeling decidedly run down—immediate change of air most urgent." The Bishop's eyes twinkled, we are told, but he spoke quite quietly: "Try—mentioning the name of the Vicar's parish, my dear sir,—try—" He thought a great deal of "Butler's Analogy." After an ordination luncheon he observed to a simple and exceedingly nervous young country curate:—"Good-bye, Mr.——, don't forget Butler, you know, don't forget Butler!" "Oh, no, my lord," replied the young man, nervously fumbling in his pocket, "I've given him half a crown already!" In distributing the prizes to a High School for Girls he lamented as most busy men of studious tastes lament on asthey grow older the fewer opportunities for the cultivation of general literature. "Indeed, my dear young friends," he added "there is but one book which I now find time to dip into at all. It begins with a B. Perhaps you can guess the title." "Bible" was the immediate answer. "No. Bradshaw," slily replied the Bishop.

The news of the death of the eccentric Dr. Tanner, M. P., caused no surprise to those who were aware of his condition—he died of consumption. I had some slight personal acquaintance with this extraordinarily wilful but large hearted man—I use the word large-hearted advisedly—and have always felt a sneaking regard for him since I heard of his encounter with a certain boisterous Conservative member who is, if possible, more disliked by the bulk of his own political "friends" than by his opponents. Going up to the member in question Sir—in the lobby Dr. Tanner said to him "————you are an adjectived fool." "Don't address me, Sir," replied the irate Sir———— "You are drunk, Sir, drunk." "Yes" rejoined Tanner "I am drunk, but to-morrow morning I shall be sober and you will still be a fool."

Other deaths announced this week are those of Major-General Sir William Crossman who formerly sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Portsmouth; Mr. John Corbett, another ex-member widely known in the Midlands for his prudence and philanthropy, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, and Professor Rowland, the distinguished American Scientist.

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT.

WHAT LORD CROMER SAYS.

A WHITE Paper was issued on Friday April 19 containing Reports by Lord Cromer, His Majesty's Agent and Consul General, on the Finances, Administration andCondition of Egypt and the Soudan. The main report is of unusual length, dealing exhaustively with the finance and every branch of administrative work, and these are Special Reports on Irrigation by Sir W. Garstin, and on the Soudan by Sir Reginald Wingate. Lord Cromer writes the following conclusion to his Review:—

"I cannot conclude this Report without expressing my hope and belief that His Highness the Khedive's recent visit to England, coupled with the very remarkable and touching sympathy displayed by every class of society in this country on the occasion of the death of the Queen, will serve to cement more closely the bonds of friendship and goodwill which now, perhaps more than at any previous period, unite my own countrymen and the Egyptians. It is certain that as each year of the occupation has passed by, the British officials in the service of the Egyptian Government have acquired a more and more intimate knowledge of the language, manners, and customs of the Egyptians, and a greater aptitude for recognising the administrative requirements of the country. On the other hand I trust that I am not mistaken in thinking that year by year the Egyptians themselves appreciate more and more fully the fact every Englishman employed in Egypt owes his appointment solely to the consideration that his presence is conducive to their own welfare. On no single point, indeed, can there be any question of a divergence between British and Egyptian interests. The British Government and the British nation are concerned in the special point, which is also of the deepest interest to the Egyptians themselves, namely, the good government of Egypt and the prosperity of its inhabitants."

THERE were 3,298 deaths from plague last week, showing a satisfactory fall of 800 during the week. Of this total 1,198 occurred in Bengal, 524 in the Punjab, 419 in Bombay city, 341 in Bombay Presidency, 298 in the North-Western Provinces, 297 in Karachi city, 156 in Calcutta, 46 in Jammu, 22 in Mysore and 8 in Madras. The mortality is still twice as heavy as it was last year.

WHEN Mr. W. A. Dring, General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, declined the offer of the appointment of Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company the pay of which is Rs. 500 more a month than his own, some surprise was felt, although it was suspected that, rather than lose his valuable services and the benefit of his large experience, the East Indian Railway Board would grant Mr. Dring a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month. This, a contemporary hears, it has now done.

THE BELLEVILLE BOILER COMMITEE'S REPORT.

FRENCH NAVAL ENGINEER'S VIEWS.

THE interim report of the Admiralty Boiler Committee is discussed by M. Le Guenic, an engineer of the French Navy, in the "Marine Francaise." It is not to be denied, he says, that the adoption of a single type of boiler would preclude the British Admiralty from taking advantage of the progress of mechanical science, and it is conceivable that some other boiler might give better results than the Belleville. By deciding not to employ this particular class of boiler, the Admiralty is placed in a singular situation, either of delaying the completion of the new ships, or chosing from among the types of boilers it recommends. The true policy would have been to adopt a class of boilers which had been tried under service conditions, but M. Le Guenic says that, of the four boilers, two have not been tried, while the third, the Durr, is totally unknown in England. He does not consider that the Yarrow large-tube boiler has yet passed the experimental stage; and he remarks, with the authority of the Boiler Committee, that the Babcock and Wilcox boiler, which is to be placed in certain new vessels, is of a different kind from that which has been tried in the "Sheldrake." In regard to the Durr boiler he says that it has been tried lately in Austria, with such results that it has been condemned, and that it is still under trial in Germany with undetermined results. In short, M. Le Guenic thinks that the Boiler Committee has not taken account of the necessity of having boilers which have been proven in the conditions of actual service. He suggests that the introduction of a new type of the Babcock and Wilcox boiler implies that its predecessor was not satisfactory. It is his opinion that the type presents many disadvantages as compared with the Belleville. In the latter there is a certain elasticity, while in the Babcock and Wilcox the tubes are rigidly fixed and are rapidly worn out, owing to the want of means for dilatation. He believes that this American boiler is inferior to the others for naval purposes, and that the replacing of tubes is a long and difficult business, a contrast thus being offered both to the Belleville and the Niclausse. The D'Allest boiler is described as possessing considerable analogies with the Babcock and Wilcox, in regard to circulation and the method of fixing the tubes. It caused several accidents in the French navy, the most unfortunate having been in the "Jaureguiberry, when the lives of several stokers were lost. The French Admiralty decided thereupon to reject this class of boiler, and to suppress it in the ships not too far advanced, and it paid a heavy indemnity to the constructors. Finally, M. Le Guenic remarks that the boiler committee has greatly surprised the engineering world, for the boiler it has condemned has given in other navies results which may be considered satisfactory.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

In the House of Commons on Thursday April 25 Mr. W. Palmer asked the Secretary of State for India whether the new members of the Board of Visitors of Coopers Hill Engineering College had yet been appointed by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and whether the committe of the Board of Visitors, including the three new visitors, would forthwith inquire into and report upon the working and constitution of the college, and the relations of the visitors, president, and teaching staff; and whether he could assure the House that the report of their inquiry would be laid before the House, and an opportunity given for discussion during the present session.

LORD G. Hamilton: The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London have been requested to nominate representatives to the Board of visitors of the Royal Indian Engineering College, and as soon as these nominations are made I shall ask the Board of Visitors to appoint a committee for the purpose mentioned in the question. I should have no objection to publishing their report, but I cannot now undertake that a day shall be set apart for its discussion.

BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.

MR Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has taken measures to secure that none of the charges consequent upon the detention of Boer prisoners in India—for example, the salaries of persons employed in their supervision—shall be charged on the revenues of India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India have been instructed that "all cost will be borne by the Imperial Government." I have not considered it necessary to give more detailed instructions.

SENTENCES OF DEATH FOR MURDER IN ETAH

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to a sentence of death which has recently been passed upon 17 men by the Justices of the North-West Provinces for the murder of two persons living in the Etah district, against which appeal was taken to the Judges of the High Court, with the result that the sentence of death has been confirmed in the case of 16 of the convicted men, one sentence being commuted to penal servitude for life: if so, has the Viceroy revised the sentences in any way with a view to abating the number of persons to be executed.

Lord G. Hamilton: I learn from the Government of India that in the case referred to 16 persons were originally condemned to death by the Sessions Court and the sentence was confirmed in the case of all 16 by the High Court of the North Western Provinces. The sentence of death has, however, been commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor to one of transportation for life in the case of 12 out of the 16. No appeal has been preferred to the Viceroy in this case.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	8	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	16	5	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	15	47
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	3	7
G Mahim and Worlee	4	2	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	20
Total	30	44	193
Same date last year	29	56	213

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	6	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	9	4	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	3	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	17	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	5	7
G Mahim and Worli	9	6	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	28
Total	58	51	181
Total plague deaths to date	95,389	79,670	
Same date last year	46	42	240

BANDORA.

There were 6 attacks and 6 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday and 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Friday.

AS REGARDS the Mahsuds, Mr. Merk, Commissioner, Derajat, recently met a large "jirga" numbering some 1,500 men, who discussed the question of payment of the balance of the fine, now about Rs. 40,000. It seems likely some arrangements will be made for this payment.

THE number of Staff Corps officers applied for by Lord Kitchener is about fifty, mostly belonging to the Cavalry. Some of these are on leave in England, and they will probably be allowed to proceed to South Africa at once.

THE reports continue to show a much smaller precentage than usual of typhoid cases among the British garrisons in India. This is, of course, due to the absence of drafts from home, and the consequent detention of seasoned soldiers. The returns this year should be even better than those of 1900, though the latter were unusually good.

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 9TH MAY.

1st Race—Handicap Hurdle Race. Distance 1 1 4 mile.

Capt Wood's ch a p Lordling 14 11st 13lbs .....Owner 1
Capt Jameson's g a p Buster 11st 4lbs .....Mr Savile 2
Capt Jameson's b a p Brat 13 2 10st 5lbs .....Owner 3
Lt Koe's b a p Bedouin Chief 13 2 1-2 10st 7lbs ...Owner 0
Mr Griffith's B a g Little Willie 13 3 10st 11lbs .....Owner 0

Buster made all the running until 2 furlongs from home when Lordling came up and was easily beaten. In Lotteries Lordling sold for Rs 85, Buster for Rs 100, Brat for Rs 100, Bedouin Chief for Rs 20 and Little Willie for Rs 10.

2nd Race—The Panchgani Handicap—Distance 1-2 mile.

Capt Wood's g a g Jungli 11st 11lb.....Owner 1
Capt Greville's g a p Phobos 13 3 9st 13lbs .....Owner 2
Lt-Col Croly's g a h Cloibe 13 3 9st 10lbs ..Capt Baynes 3
Mr Cautley's g g a p The Cid 14 11st 7lbs ...Capt Jameson 0
H. H. The Aga Khan's b a p Hector 13 2 1-2 10st 7lbs Col Hallett 0

Jungli made most of the running and won by two lengths. In the Lotteries The Cid sold for Rs 40, Jungli for Rs 40, Phobos for Rs 30, Hector for Rs 20 and Cloibe for Rs 10.

3rd Race—Polo Pony Handicap. Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Capt Wood's g a p Dijla 13 2 1-2 10st 8lbs .....Owner 1
Capt Warner's b a p Cocky Boy 9st 12lbs...Capt Jameson 2
Capt Greville's g a g Transport 13 3 9st 10lbs.....Owner 3
Major Geddes' b a g Despised 14 1 11st 2lbs .....Mr Bartholomez 0

Despised jumped off first and led half way when Dijla came on and won by a length. 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. In the Lotteries Despised sold for Rs 40, Dijla for 90, Cocky Boy for 50 and Transport for 10.

4th Race—The Hack Stakes, Distance 3 furlongs.

Capt Wood's g a g Jungli 10st 4lbs .....Owner 1
Capt Greville's g a h Grayling 9st 12lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Savile's b a g Subhhy 13 2 3-4, 11st 7lbs .....Owner 3

Subhoy was practically left at the post Jungli winning by two lengths 4 between 2nd and 3rd. In Lotteries Subhoy sold for Rs 100, Jungli for 60 and Grayling for 30.

5th Race—The Kolhapur Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b ch g Sweet Vernal 13 3 14 12st 7lbs Owner 1
Capt Wood's g a p Dijla 13 2 1-2 10st .....Owner 2
Mr Macleod's g a p Murfus 13 2 3-4 10st 10lbs .....Mr Savile 3
Capt Greville's b a h Leader 13 3 9st 12lbs .....Owner 0

Sweet Vernal made all the running and won by a length, 3 between 2nd and 3rd Leader came down at the corner. In Lotteries Sweet Vernal sold for Rs 150, Murfus for 30, Leader for 40 and Dijla for 45.

6th Race—The Consolation Handicap. Distance 3 1-2 furlongs.

Mr Cautley's g a p The Cid 14 11st 7lbs ..Capt Jameson 1
Capt Greville's g h hg a h Phobos 13 3 9st 12lbs ...Lt Koe 2
Lt Col Croly's g a h Hoosainee 14 0 1-2 11st 2lbs ....Capt Haynes 3
Capt Greville's b a h Leader 13 3 11st 2lbs .....Owner 0
H H The Aga Khan's b a p Hector 13 2 1-2 10st 7lbs Mr Savile 0

A very bad start The Cid getting away and wining by lengths head between 2nd and 3rd. No Lotteries.

Extra Sweepstakes, Rs 20 each and 40 added.

Mr, Savile's b a g Warrior.....Owner 1
H H The Aga Khan's br g Fizzer .....Capt Greville 2
Capt Jameson's b a p Brat .....Owner 3

Won by two lengths. In the Lotteries Warrior sold for Rs 80, Fizzer for 85 and Brat for 10.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Aden Gazette" writes from Perim:—

A fisherman from Shaikh Seyd, came to me this morning (April 10) with something carefully wrapped up in a lon cloth. He stated, as nearly as I can translate:—

"Many men on the beach at Sheikh Seyd last night saw a strange bluish light bobbing about on the water, not far from the shore. There was much noise and disturbance of the water as is made by fish when fighting. All the men but myself, were afraid to go atloat to see what was the cause. I went in my canoe and found a large fish nearly dead. It was choking in an attempt to swallow a black floating object from which the light we saw, was coming. I lifted the fish into my boat, and with great difficulty and much exertion, pulled from its gullet, a black bottle, the neck of which was firmly fixed therein. There was a cork in the bottle which had nothing liquid inside—only the light was there. I pulled the cork out with my teeth and smelt; and the light went out at once and went into me and made me light headed. That man (pointing to another fisherman standing outside) says he came to my boat after two hours' time, and found me asleep in it, with the fish in my arms and the bottle between my knees. I cannot say he is a liar, but it may be so. I myself do not lie. When it was daylight, we saw a paper in the bottle, so we came across at once to you. The fish has been sold in the market, and that man has taken one half the price; and he now waits outside, to take one half of the large backsheesh that you will give me for this bottle with the valuable paper untouched inside it." Saying this, he unwrapped the bottle but did not hand it over, as the friend outside stepped forward and modestly suggested that a small payment on account, should first be made. It being too early in the morning to buy a pig in a poke," the question of backsheesh in part or whole was held up for settlement on the out-turn value; and I obtained possession of the bottle. The crumpled card I now enclose, was shaken out of it.

"This is the empty bottle after my last drink before reaching Aden, April 7th. (Easter Sunday) 1901 on board the Himalaya."

A. G. WATSON."

STEYN AND DE WET.

MOODY REFLECTIONS.

A recent issue of "Die Finanz-Chronik," a German paper published in London, contains an account of a meeting between Herr Hermann, a German war correspondent, and President Steyn. Steyn "had preferred to leave De Wet and to go his own way with a few faithful friends." He told the correspondent:

Our poor burghers are not afraid, but unable to fight any longer. For months past separated from their wives and children, they are now beginning to lose heart, notwithstanding all they hear about a final peace solution. If only they could have a few weeks rest in their homes from the constant fighting, from the continuous retreating they, would quickly regain their old power of resistance.

Some Lancers were seen in the distance. There was an uneasy movement amongst the Boers. Steyn looked like a hunted deer, at last brought to bay. The Lancers galloped away, like shadows of the night, and the ex-president regained his composure and went on to say:

"Perhaps I was not the right man to lead; perhaps I had done better to remain what I was before I took office. But what am I to do now? Soon after Paardersberg we offered to surrender to Lord Roberts if certain rights were left to us. We never even received an answer. There is nothing left to us but to fight to the bitter end: to win or to perish. He knew that as long as he remained in the country his people would hold together, as he alone cemented the various factions."

Steyn added that as long as twenty men were able to go out and bear arms against the English it would be his duty to stand by them as their faithful adviser.

A NOTIFICATION has been published revising the countervailing duties on sugars imported from Holland, with effect from the 1st proximo. Raw beetroot will now pay 15 as. 3 pie per cwt (instead of Rs. 1-2), and Rs. 1-2, according to polarization; but refined beetroot sugar will have to pay Rs. 1-1-5, instead of only 3 annas. This is the result of the alteration in the bounties bestowed by the Dutch Government.

THE recent heavy rain in the north has caused a tremendous rise in the Indus, and Dera Ghazi Khan has been in imminent danger. At Attock it read 6 feet on the 4th, 13 feet on the morning of the 5th, 21 feet on the evening of the same day, and 32 feet on Tuesday. At Dera Ghazi Khan the river rose from 3·20 feet on the 3rd to 8·30 feet on the 7th, and a further rise was expected. This sudden rise is quite unprecedented, and the heads of the bunds were being held only with difficulty on Tuesday.

Two points have to be borne in mind in deciding when and how these reductions can be made. The first is, that the Miranzai Valley must be adequately protected from sudden raids, and now that all idea of a cantonment at Torawari has been given up, this protection can be afforded only by the Samana forts. The second is, that the railway is not intended merely to place the Kohat moveable column within easy reach of the Miranzai Valley but is also to afford quick communication with Kurram via Thall. If the Kurram Valley is to be left solely in charge of the local Rifles, raised from among the Turis, the line of communication with it must be assured. Any great damage done to the railway might have serious results if the rising of 1897 were reepeated. The terminus at Thall will require to be thoroughly defensible, and the present small local garrison will have to be increased. We have no doubt that a thoroughly workable scheme of defence will be forthcoming, and nothing will be lost by delaying the withdrawal of the troops. The deliberation which is being shown will have a healthy effect on the Orakzais and their neighbours, who are apt to misunderstand any sudden changes in the disposition of troops on the frontier.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

TEN THOUSAND FRENCH TROOPS TO LEAVE IN MAY.

(From the Mail papers April 19 to 26).

PEKING, April 22.—General Voyron has intimated that 10,000 French troops will leave China in May.—Reuter.

THE PUNISHMENT OF OFFICIALS.

New York, April 23.—The "Herald's" Peking correspondent states tat the Ministers of Great Britain Franco, America, Holland, Belgium, and Italy to whom the question of the punishment of provincial officials was assigned, have reported to the Diplomatic Corps demanding the execution of four more officials, and the exile and degradation of eighty more. The diplomatic representatives have transmitted this demand to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.—Reuter.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN MANCHURIA.

15,000 CHINESE SLAIN BY RUSSIANS.

The Chifu correspondent of the "Times" states that between 40,000 and 50,000 Shan-tung coolies have been shipped thence since February for Port Arthur, Niu-chwang, and Vladivostok to take the place of the Chinese labour destroyed or driven away during the Russian reign of terror last summer. Trustworthy estimates give 10,000 as the minimum number of men, women, and children slaughtered in Manchuria in July and August, besides the ghastly hecatomb of 5,000 at Blagovestchenisk. Such was the wave of panic that then swept over the whole of the Russian possessions in Eastern Asia that even at remote Vladivostok numbers of inoffensive Chinamen were summarily shot or hanged on suspicion of Boxerism.

HARD FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

The Russian Headquarter Staff learns that a fresh movement is beginning in Manchuria (says the "Mail's" correspondent at St. Petersburg). The Chinese troops are strongly entrenched at three points around Mukden. They are armed with good Mausers and thirty Krupp guns. Altogether the troops number 27,000, some under Boxer chiefs.

Admiral Alexieff has accordingly organised an expedition under General Zerpinski, consisting of two regiments five sotnias of Cossacks, sixteen guns, and one commando of Volunteers, to operate against the three points.

Kulo is 250 kilometres from Mukden, and thither the first movement of the expedition was carried out successfully at the beginning of April. The encampment was stormed and the Governor of Mukden taken prisoner. The Russian loss was 15 killed and four officers and 18 men wounded. The advance towards the first and most strongly fortified post was now begun. Owing to the departure of most of the Russian troops the town of Mukden has become very unsafe. Almost every night Russian sentinels are found shot in the back.

The situation in South Manchuria is anything but quiet, and in the early spring another forward movement of the Russian troops will be necessary.

THE REPORTED RISING IN MONGOLIA.

Russian advices from Mongolia report the presence of Prince Tuan in that province (says a "Times" telegram from St. Petersburg). He has utterly failed to produce a rising among the inhabitants, "who are kept quiet by their wholesome respect for the counsels and warnings of the Russians."

THE MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

New York, April 23.—Mr. Stevenson, of the China Inland Mission, in a report to Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, states that 186 members of Protestant Missionary Families were massacred in China. Of this number 70 adults and 23 children were British, 40 adults and 15 children were Swedish, and 24 adults and 3 children were American.—Central News.

RUSSIA AND PRINCE TUAN.

ALLEGED TREASONABLE PROPOSAL.

A Shanghai despatch to the "Standard" says that from reports received through Chinese sources, there is reason to believe that Prince Tuan and General Tung-fu-hsiang, who when last heard of were in Kan-su, are in communication with the Russian officials in the Trans-Baikal region.

Shanghai, April 19.—The "North China Daily News" says Tuan and Tung-fu-hsiang sent a deputation to the Russian authorities praying for their aid, and declaring their readiness to acknowledge the suzerainty of Russia if she helped them to reconquer the northern provinces of China.—Reuter.

THE FIRE AT A PEKING PALACE.

A GERMAN GENERAL BURNED TO DEATH.

According to the most trustworthy report from Peking the fire that broke out in Count von Waldersee's quarters in the Imperial Palace appears to have been due to the accidental over-heating of the warming apparatus.

Peking, April 18.—Count von Waldersee is suffering from shock consequent upon his narrow escape from the fire which destroyed his headquarters in the Winter Palace.—Reuter.

Peking, April 18.—Considerably over an acre of buildings, containing unique art treasures and costly presents for the Kaiser, was destroyed.—Reuter.

The following telegram has been received in Berlin from Peking:—

"The corpse of General Schwarzhoff has been found. During the search in the ruins some pieces of bone belonging to the General's dog were first found. It is supposed that the General with the idea of saving the dog, went back into the burning building and was killed by a falling beam. The suspicion of incendiarism has not hitherto been confirmed by the investigations. The fire originated, as it is now assumed, in a stove in the pantry next to the Commander-in-Chief's kitchen. Lieut.-Col. Marchand signalised himself by the part the played in the work of rescue."

The news of the fire and of the death of General von Schwarzhoff, who perished in the flames, was at once telegraphed to the Emperor William at Kiel. His Majesty who received it while he was taking luncheon on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite, was deeply moved, and paced the deck for some time in silent meditation.

The death of General Schwarzhoff is the more regretted (says the "Standard's" correspondent) as it has happened so shortly after Count Yorck's. The deceased officer had a reputation for ability. He entered the Army during the Franco-German War when he won the Iron Cross for personal bravery. He was German military attache in Paris from 1885 to 1887, and highly distinguished himself as one of the German members of The Hague Peace Conference in 1899. Much attention was paid to a noteworthy speech he made in which he emphatically advocated systematic and efficient military preparations against all disarmament and eternal peace proposals. For his services at the Conference he was made a Doctor, "honoris causa," of Law by the University of Konigsberg, on the initiative of Dr. Zorn, Professor of Law there. At the commencement of the Chinese troubles he was appointed commander of the First East Asiatic Brigade but he never entered on this post. Count von Waldersee appointing him Chief of his General Staff on his arrival in China.

Count von Waldersee has sent to his Government the following report on the fire:—

The best part of the Winter Palace was destroyed by fire. General Schwarzhoff met his death through the fire. The cause of the outbreak has not yet been explained. The French garrison and the Japanese troops gave the promptest assistance. General Gayl, Lieut.-Col. Boker, Major Lauenstein, Captain Wilberg, Lieut Rosart, and myself have lost nearly everything."

IT is stated in the Punjab Famine Report that in the Dera Ghazi Khan district there was severe scarcity among the pastoral Biluchis of the Suleiman Hills, who lost a large number of their sheep and goats owing to there being no grass in the hills. Famine relief on Code lines was of course out of the question in this tract, and relief was given by means of loans to their Chiefs aggregating Rs. 40,000, which will be partially remitted.

THE Editor of the "Aden Gazette" has been reveiwing some of the vegetables produced in the commissariat garden there. He writes: Since our last issue we have been favored with some representative vegetables, all out of the garden. Adamson had expressed a hope that we should survive their consumption. In the case of the cauliflower our condition became rather critical but, we have pulled through and are doing well. Our restoration is no indoubt due to the refreshing and rehabilitating fluences of the beet, nolkhol, cabbage etc., which werea bove reproach."

AT an early period in the recent famine in the Punjab the propriety of providing blankets or clothes for people in receipt of State relief was considered. The Punjab Famine Code and the Famine Commission Report pass the matter over, but in the severe cold of the Punjab, winter clothes and bedding are almost as necessary as food to save life and prevent disease. The practical difficulty in the way of providing them is said to be that the recipients are tempted to leave the relief works and dispose of them, and then after having spent the proceeds, present themselves for relief elsewhere. It was finally decided that blankets should be given, but only to old and sickly persons residing on the works.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET'S WHEREABOUTS.

KRUGER ON THE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR.

REPORTED BOER DEPUTATION TO KITCHENER.

(From the Mail papers of April 19 to 26.)

Mrs. Louis Botha has returned to Pretoria from a visit to her husband undertaken, it is assumed, with a view to furthering the cause of peace. Meanwhile the Boers who have deserted their country—from Mr. Kruger downwards—continue very bellicose. The ex-President is reported to be in an optimistic mood and to have recently declared that the Boers can prolong the struggle for a period sufficint to enable him to influence the next Presidential election in the United States.

From another source it is stated that Lord Kitchener is willing to receive a deputation of Boer generals who are anxious to end the fighting on honourable terms. De Wet will not be included in nor represented by the deputation.

Accordingo to latest reports De Wet is in the Orange River Colony near Senekal. He has a small following with him.

General Plumer's operations against the Boers in the North Eastern portion of the Transvaal continue. The Boers are endeavouring to break through the cordon he has established along the Olipeants River.

It is reported in an unofficial telegram from Pretoria that the Boksburg commando of 106 men, with waggons and rifles, has surrendered near Middelburg.

DE WET AND BOTHA'S "LAST EFFORT."

FURTHER LARGE CAPTURES FROM THE BOERS.

The War Office issued shortly before noon on Monday the following telegram from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, April 21 (6.55 p.m.).—Since last report columns have captured 242 prisoners, 248 rifles, some ammunition, waggons, and carts.

A few men have also come in and surrendered. The last report referred to in this message was as follows:—

Pretoria, April 20, 6 p.m—Captures since April 16 by Blood, Beatson, Plumer, Kitchener, Benson—81 prisoners, 20 surrenders, 100,000, rounds small arm ammunition, 200 horses, numerous waggons and cattle.

The general winter movement is now under way (says the Pretoria correspondent of the "Times"). From the districts where the largest commandoes are collected it is reported by the Intelligence Department that a large percentage of the enemy are without horses. There is no information of the combined last effort which was to have been commenced by De Wet and Botha on the 15th inst.

General French's headquarters have returned to Johanesburg from the south-east Transvaal. They report the same feelling animating the Boers there as elsewhere. The hopelessness of the struggle is realsied, but the strange power vested in the so-called Government is a stumoling-block to individual action. Further overtures from Botha would not cause surprise.

THE NORTHERN OPERATIONS

GENERAL KITCHENER'S ADVANCE.

General Walter Kitchener, co-operating in the northern movement from Inlenburg, reached Rietfontein from the south-west on the 16th. The "Times," correspondent reports that the 1st Devons and 2nd Rifle Brigade executed a fine night march over difficult country, and took the enemy by surprise. They found a "Long Tom" blown up. Some "Pom-Poms" and a Maxim are also reported to have been destroyed, but they have not yet been discovered.

The Boers are reported at Windhoek, to the north-west of Dullstroom, which was occupied to-day by Colonel Douglas.

A Pretoria telegram to the *Times* says that operations have begun in the Bethel and Ermelo districts in cobination with the movements designed to frustrate the attempts of the enemy to break north to the bust veldt,

PLUMER'S CORDON.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh in a message to the "Daily Telegraph," dated from Bathurst (Northern Transvaal), Sunday afternoon, says:—

General Plumer's column is still posted along the Oliphants River. The Boers fight shy of our Colonial troops. Colonel Jeffrey's patrols are near Tiger Poort, and have come in contact with the enemy's scouts. Our scouts report that the Boers are moving about in an erratic manner, and are trying to break away from the cordon of troops.

It is stated that Beyers, with 180 mounted men, is hastening south-west, as he is unable to get any help from the Boers skulking in the Waterberg. The weather is hot.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL FRENCH.

The Pretoria correspondent of the "Times" says that General French is slightly indisposed, and is recommended a short rest.

General French, it will be remembered, has been continuously on duty since the beginning of the war. He gained the battle of Elands Laagte in October, 1899; checked the Boer advance into Cape Colony, November-January 1899-1900; led the force to the relief of Kimberley, and helped to "corrall" Cronje, February, 1900. He was in the vanguard at the taking of Bloemfontein (March, 1900) and Pretoria (June, 1900), and in the subsequent operations has borne a distinguished part. He has lately conducted the sweeping operations in the eastern Transvaal with signal success.

A BRITISH PATROL CAPTURED.

Tuesday's casualty list shows that at Witklip, on April 4, after an attack on a convoy, which has already been reported, 11 men of the 1st Royal Scots were reported missing. The Shropshire Mounted Infantry had 1 man killed and 2 wounded at Klip Kloof, on April 14.

JOHANNESBURG DEFENCE FORCE.

THE POLICING OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The police districts in the Transvaal are to be three, each under an officer ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel. As in the Orange River Colony the military district commanders are to be superseded in favour of selected civilians as soon as the exigencies of the campaign allow.

The volunteer arrangements at Johannesburg have been sufficient to repeal three determined attempts on the East Rand, and have thereby saved immensely valuable mining property. The Johannesburg local police are now organised as an efficient force. As a result of their services (says the "Times" correspondent) the illicit liquor trade with natives will cease to exist, and already, through the summary enactment of the extreme penalty, assaults on white females by natives, which were before so common, have disappeared.

DEADLOCK ON THE RAND.

An "Express" telegram from Johannesburg says that the proposal to restart some mines has failed owing to Lord Kitchener's objection to allow miners to leave their corps for this purpose and to receive ordinary mine pay. As they will not work in the mines for military pay, there is a deadlock. The proposal of the companies to pay the difference between military pay and mine rates into a fund for relief of families who have lost their bread-winners in the war, has also failed to solve the question.

BOERS NEAR DORDRECHT.

There was much excitement at Dordrecht on Monday owing to the presence of a Boer commando estimated at two hundred strong. A patrol of the Town Guard Volunteers went to a farm at Oorlogspoort, and discovered (says the "Standard's" correspondent) that the enemy had passed through a few hours previously on their way to Swempoort. An attack on the town is not anticipated, but everything is in readiness. A number of remounts have been removed to a place of safety. The Dutch farmers in the district are not affording the enemy any assistance. A party of Boers at Alleman's Poort took several horses.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

Capetown, April 22.—De Wet is said to have crossed the railway at Wolvehoek on April 18, but another report places him at Senekal. "Reuter" Wolvehoek is in Orange River Colony, seventy-one miles south of Johannesburg, Senekal is considerably further south.

DE WET'S "SECRET CAVE."

A curious story comes from Standerton. It is reported that a cave has been discovered in the north-east corner of the Orange River Colony which has been used for some considerable time back as an arsenal by the Boers.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL, 26.

BUDGET day is the most exciting day of the year at the Treasury, where the Budget is made. It is a mistake to suppose that the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes the Budgets. He it is, of course, who tells the nation the story of its income and spendings during the year, but the millions of figures which must be gone through, the thousands of tables and columns which must be reckoned up, do not come within his sphere. The mass of detail, the mountains of bewildering figures, come rather within the province of the Treasury staff, which has as its head Sir Francis Mowatt, who has been Permanent Secretary to the Treasury since 1894. Sir Francis was born in that year of great births and great events, 1837, but he is energetic enough for many more Budgets yet, and he has as his assistant Sir Edward Hamilton, a man ten years younger than himself.

Sir Edward Hamilton has been at the Treasury thirty years. He was for a great many years private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, on whom he was written a highly entertaining monograph. He was secretary, too, to Mr. Robert Lowe, when that gentleman was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he has risen in his department stage by stage until he has reached the post next to the highest. He knows more then almost any half dozen men in England about the finances of the nation. One of his books is on the National Debt, and, to show that money is not the only thing he understands, he has written various musical compositions. He is the son of a bishop, unmarried, and fifty-three.

It was Sir Edward Hamilton, we believe, who with his colleagues did his utmost at the weekly breakfast with Mr. Gladstone to puzzle his chief on some out of the way topic. Each week the secretaries would read up some subject, on which they would start a conversation at the Thursday morning breakfast table. Mr. Gladstone was, of course, taken unawares while the secretaries were well primed with facts. The veteran politician was invariably too much for them, however. Once the subject was the round churches of Ireland, and Mr. Gladstone knew all about them; and on another occasion, when the secretaries chose the subject of rose-growing, and the environment suited to particular kinds of roses Mr. Gladstone told them more about roses and their culture than they had learned from all their books. Sir Edward and his colleagues grew tired of trying to puzzle the G. O. M.

Not many people think of the High Commissioner for South Africa as a Budget-maker, but it was Sir Alfred, with the member for Haddingtonshire, who drew up the famous death duty Budget in 1894. The scheme evidently baffled Sir William Harcourt, who sent for Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Haldane, and explained to them that he had two drafts of the Bill which did not suit him. "I am going to lock you both up in a room by yourselves," said the Chancellor, "without fire food, or drink and I shall not allow you to come out until you have produced a satisfactory draft of the Bill." So the death duties were born, and the Exchequer has been enriched by many millions from the scheme drawn up by Sir William Harcourt's prisoners on that day of 1894.

It is interesting to speculate on the possibilities of the Budget if Mr. Chamberlain had been at the Treasury instead of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The Colonial Secretary was at least "in the running" for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. It was the post which the late Baron Pollock predicted for him after hearing him one day as a witness, and in 1886, in the first Home Rule Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain seems to have been considered as a possible Chancellor. Mr. Gladstone had thought of him at the Treasury, but in discussing the matter with a friend, he expressed the opinion that the "City" would be terrified by the appointment because of Mr. Chamberlain's famous "ransom" speech. What ransom, Mr. Chamberlain had asked, would properly pay for the security he enjoyed? And the sentence, which immediately became famous, was discussed for days in every paper in England. "The Times' did me the honour to misrepresent me," said Mr. Chamberlain; "Lord Salisbury denounced me, Mr. Goschen lectured me, the Duke of Argyll scolded me, and the 'Spectator' newspaper preached at me.

Many things are more unlikely than that but for that speech Mr. Chamberlain might have been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had he been trained in that office in the eighties, might he not have been there to-day? It is one of the might-have-beens of his life. Happily for the Empire he was reserved by destiny for a very different post. Where in all the world can be found a more fascinating subject than the Colonial Secretary's might-have-beens in politics? What might have happened if Mr. Chamberlain had been elected for Sheffield in 1884, or if Mr. Gladstone had not come back into public life in 1878? Many things might have happened in either of these cases which would have changed our recent history. There is another more terrible might-have-been in Mr. Chamberlain's life which is not perhaps generally known. It was understood that he would succeed Mr. Forster as Chief Secretary in Ireland, and Mr. Chamberlain we know, was expecting the post. He told his friends that it was certain to be offered him. But Lord Frederick Cavendish was appointed instead, and in eight months he was found murdered in Phœnix Park.

Mr. Chamberlain has not tried the office of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, but Sir Michael has held Mr. Chamberlain's. Sir Michael is one of the all-round members of the Cabinet, and has held most of the important offices. At thirty he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board; at thirty-one he went to the Home Office as Under-Secretary; from thirty-seven to forty-one he was Chief Secretary for Ireland; from forty-one to forty-three he held the reins at the Colonial office; and two years before he was fifty he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the Mother of Parliaments. As Colonial Secretary he had a much less exciting time than his successor of to-day. The chief event of his Secretaryship was the Zulu War, when Cetewayo was suppressed after stubborn fight which continued practically during the whole period for which Sir Michael was responsible for the Colonies.

Sir Michael is not the only Chancellor who has found himself in a fix. Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was at the Treasury soon after Pitt left it, was once in a dilemma owing to the illness of the king. A million and a half of money was needed for the Army and Navy, and the Clerks of the House refused to put the Privy Seal to the bill because the King had not signed the warrant, their oath being not to attach the seal to any document which did not bear the sign-manual. The Chancellor did his best to convince them that they might seal the warrant without violating their oaths, as the King only signed and did not write the Bill, but the clerks were still obstinate, and the House of Commons and the Peers had both to pass a resolution commanding that the money should be paid upon the warrants of any three or more Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Primrose Day came round again on Friday, and in Parliament-square it was primroses all the way. But it was not always so. Primrose Day did not come into being without a struggle. It was Sir George Birdwood, an enthusiastic admirer of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, who "founded" the custom which is now so widely observed. It was arranged that certain florists in the West End should be asked to provide an enormous supply of primrose a few days before the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death came round, and the large orders which reached them were soon being talked about. Then a letter appeared in the "Times" calling attention to the matter, and at last the first primrose day was launched. The grave at Hughenden was decorated with primroses by the village children, and Covent Garden had never before sold so many of the little blooms on one day as on the first anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death. Sir George Birdwood was assisted by the late Sir George Chesney in his efforts to introduce the custom which is now so thoroughly established.

Parliament will soon be thinking of habitual drunkards, and it may help our legislators to have before them the result of a recent investigation by Professor Pellman, of Bonn University, who has tabulated the biographies of hundreds of people descended from habitual drunkards. One woman whose career the professor has thus treated was born in 1740, and she is said to have been "a thief, a drunkard, and a tramp" for the last 40 years of her life, which came to a miserable end in the last year of the eighteenth century. Her descendants numbered 834, and of 709 of these the professor has traced the careers from youth to old age. Of the 709 he found that 103 were born out of wedlock, 142 were beggars, and 64 more lived on charity. Of the women, 181 lived disreputable lives. There were in this great family 76 convicts, seven of whom were found guilty of murder; and the professor estimated that in 75 years this family cost the German authorities in almshouses, law-courts, prisons, and other institutions, something like a quarter of a million sterling!

Some interesting and significant statistics which will no doubt be quoted in the debates on the subject, have been prepared concerning the ages when persons get drunk. From twenty to forty, as might have been expected, is the period when most persons often give up their brains to alcohol. In the last year for which figures are available—1897—there were twenty-four convictions for drunkeness under sixteen, and nearly six thousand under twenty-one. Of these, just over a thousand were girls. Between twenty and thirty, there were 33,509 cases, nearly a third being woman. Of persons in the thirties the numbers were about the same. In the forties 22,104 persons were convicted; and in the fifties the figures fell to half this number. Over sixty, the number of convicted drunkards was 5,383. The total number of persons proceeded against in the year was not quite two hundred thousand.

THE FATAL GLOVE FIGHT.

OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

On Friday afternoon (April 26) at the Westminster Coroner's Court, Mr. J. Troutbeck opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a pugilist known in sporting circles as Bill Smith, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., who died in Charing-cross Hospital the previous Wednesday, as the result of injuries alleged to have been inflicted during a glove contest with Jack Roberts, a pugilist, of Drury-lane, at the National Sporting Club three nights before. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, the court being crowded. Roberts, Arthur Bettinson (manager of the National Sporting Club), J. H. Douglas (referee), Eugene Corri (timekeeper), and William Chester, Arthur Guttridge, William Baxter, Arthur Locke, Ben Jordan, and Harry Greenfield (seconds) are under remand on their own bail in £100 each from Bow-street Police-court charged with being concerned in the manslaughter of the deceased. The present case constitutes the fourth death that has occurred in connection with glove contests at the National Sporting Club—Croot, who opposed Barry; Tom Turner, who contested with Nat Smith; and Mike Reilly, who stood up against Mac Precious, having previously succumbed to injuries received in the ring.

Divisional Inspector Pugsley and Boxhall and Inspector Cuthurst were in court to watch the proceedings on behalf of the police. The defendants were present, and were represented by Mr. George C. Lee.

The Coroner, in opening the case, said he proposed to take only the evidence of a few witnesses to-day, and then adjourn the hearing for the more important testimony.

The first witness called was the brother of the deceased. He said his name was Murray Livingstone, but he was known "for practical purposes" as Natty Smith, and had no occupation. His address was Dalston-road. The deceased was 25 years of age, was a native of Pennsylvania, U. S., and by trade was an engineer. Witness was not present at the glove contest at the National Sporting Club, but he saw his brother on the day previous, and he then appeared to be in perfect health. He had been training for the contest for some time.

Dr. Dodd, house surgeon at Charing-cross Hospital, said that when deceased was brought to that institution on Monday night, he was unconscious, and could not be roused. He was accordingly placed in one of the wards and further examined. There were a few slight bruises about the arms and a little blood was oozing from both nostrils. The lips were very slightly bruised, but there were six other marks of violence. The deceased was kept under careful observation, but he remained in the same condition until his death, which occurred 23 hours after his admission to the hospital. The post-mortem examination was made in witness's presence. The deceased was a muscular, well-nourished man. On opening the brain there was found some blood in the membranes on the right side, and there was also a laceration of the brain substance itself. There was, however, no fracture of the skull. The arteries were healthy. On examining the organs of the body, they were found to be sound and healthy, except that there were slight indications of former pleurisy. The cause of death was compression of the brain.

The Coroner: Was that due to violence?—Yes, I should most decidedly say so. It appeared to me to have resulted from a blow.

Might excitement have caused it?—It might have had something to do with it, but could not in itself have caused the compression of the brain which resulted in death. In my opinion there must have been violence, which might have resulted either from a blow or a fall, and not necessarily a very hard blow or fall upon a particularly hard substance.

The Coroner here called for the gloves used in the contest, which were produced by the police.

In answer to the coroner, witness said that a blow from such gloves might have produced the injury which resulted in death.

In answer to further questions by the Coroner, witness said he did not find any dislocation.

The Coroner said the medical evidence appeared to be clear and sufficient, but he would call other evidence if it were thought necessary.

Mr. Lee said he was quite satisfied if the police were.

The Coroner: In no case shall I give permission for another post-mortem examination.

The brother of the deceased said he wished the Coroner to find out from the medical men whether it was possible that the injury to the deceased's brain could have been brought about through the administration of a drug. He wanted to know this because of certain rumours that were flying about.

The Coroner: You heard what Dr. Dodd said, and I can only repeat what he told us, namely, that death was due to violence.

The brother: But is it possible that the result would have been the same if a drug had been administered?

The Coroner: Perhaps the best thing, under the circumstances, will be for the doctor to be recalled when the inquiry is re-opened, and he can then be asked the question you wish to put.

The brother said he was quite satisfied with that arrangement.

The Coroner said he had received a considerable number of anonymous letters offering suggestions and advice, and stating in some cases that the writers could give evidence. Of course he could take no notice of anonymous letters. If any person had evidence to give, if was within his right to come to the court and tender it, if it were real evidence, and not mere opinions and hearsay.

Mr. Lee: I may say that so far as the National Sporting Club is concerned, we court the fullest possible inquiry.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AND AMERICAN BANK (LIMITED).

An order having been made on February 28 last for the compulsory winding up of this company, the usual meetings of creditors and shareholders were held on April 23 at the Board of Trade offices, Carey Street, W. C., Mr. A. S. Cully, Assistant Official Receiver, presiding. Mr. E. H. Tremillen appeared for a creditor, and Mr. E. A. Rehder for a shareholder. The chairman reported that the company was incorporated on March 25, 1897, under the title of the Anglo-Indian Banking Corporation (Limited), with a nominal capital of 200,000l., in shares of 10l. each, and with power to increase the capital to 1,000,000l. By an agreement dated March 27, 1897, between the Alliance Debenture Corporation (Limited) and the company, it was agreed that the latter should acquire the undertaking, property, and assets in India of that corporation. The purchase price was 105,000l., of which 5,000l. was payable in cash and 100,000l. in fully paid shares in addition to which the corporation were to receive 10 per cent. of all future issues of share or debenture capital made by the company. The 5,000l. cash was to be paid to the corporation by instalments of 25 per cent. on all sums received in respect of suscriptions for shares. The corporation were to have the right to nominate directors to the board of the company and to appoint a superintendent of the Indian business in London, and the corporation's then managing director in Bombay was to be continued in that capacity on behalf of the company for five years. The property to be acquired by the company, as set forth in an inventory attached to the agreement of purchase, consisted of a number of applications for loans from various native officials in India; a concession to erect spinning and weaving mills and other factories in one of the native States; a mining concession in the State of Hyderabad; and an offer relating to the importation of gold and bullion into India. These concessions, &c., were obtained on behalf of the corporation who, however, owing to want of cash capital were unable to take them up, and the present company was formed for that purpose. A prospectus was prepared, but only a few copies were circulated. Subscriptions for 1,800l. were received, and upon these, the directors proceeded to allotment. In July 1898, further capital to the amount of 2,000l. was subscribed by two American gentlemen on the condition that 1,000l. of it should be used in connection with enterprises in America. The 1,000l. was so used, and the amount now appeared among the bad book debts owing to the company. The total cash subscriptions received by the company amounted to 3,800l., and in consequence of the want of funds none of the options or businesses acquired by the company from the corporation were taken up, with the exception of the mining concession. The company did not appear to have transacted any business in India. In 1898 they promoted a company to acquire and work the mining concession, but this company had been unable to commence operations owing, it was stated, to the necessary consent of the Indian Government not having been obtained. The Anglo-Indian and American Bank held 21,500 fully paid shares of 1l. each in the company which they promoted. At the present time the shares were of no value. In May, 1897, the bank promoted a company to develop a scheme for an overland railway to India. This scheme proved abortive and the company was now in liquidation the bank's holding of 450 share of 5l. each therein being value less. In 1898 an arrangement was made for the opening of an agency in America, with a view to obtaining capital in that country, and the name of the bank was changed by special resolution to its present title. Several schemes in addition to those already mentioned were from time to time entertained by the bank, but, owing to insufficiency of funds, none of them were carried through. It did not appear that the bank ever had sufficient capital to accomplish the objects for which it was formed. The statement of affairs showed liabilities 13,624l. of which 9,224l. was unsecure, and assets 13l. and as regarded both creditors and shareholders a deficiency of 113,073l. was disclosed. No resolution was passed at either of the meetings, and the matter remained in the hands of the Official Receiver as liquidator.

THE PERFECTION OF NATURE AND ART.

Manufactured by a special process, securing high concentration of the nutritive, stimulating and refreshing properties of the finest Cocoa Beans,

van Houten's Cocoa

PURE SOLUBLE

is to-day in daily regular use in every country in the world. Try it, you will find it the most nourishing, digestible and delicious of all Cocoas, besides being

THE MOST ECONOMICAL IN USE.

NOTHING FINER COMES

FROM THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS THAN

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

KNOWN AND SMOKED AS HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

OUR POPULAR SPECIALITIES.

Per 100, Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-8. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12.

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

THEIR POPULARITY WAS NEVER SO GREAT.
THEIR SALE NEVER SO LARGE,
AS AT PRESENT.

Guaranteed fresh, consignments received by every P. & O. Mail.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT AT

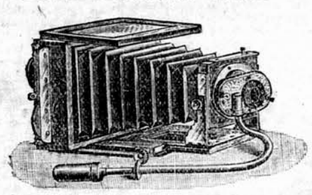
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN KODAK & other Hand and Stand CAMERAS, LENSES, &c., &c.



EVERY REQUISITE of the Practical Photographer, Professional and AMATEUR.

D. M. DUKLE & CO.,

5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

To further protect the public against worthless imitations

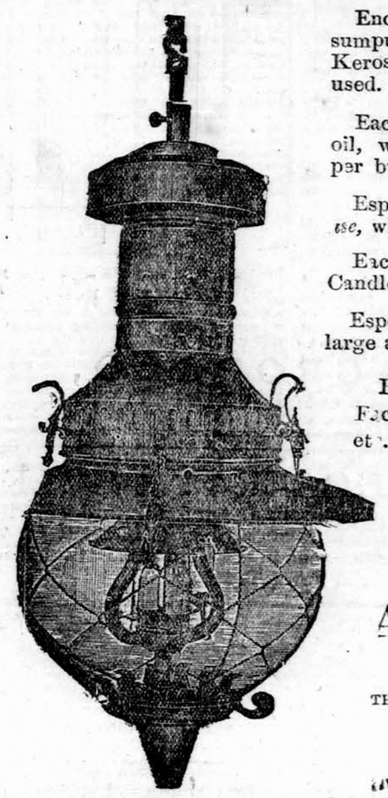
Messrs. LEA & PERRINS now print their Signature in WHITE, across the RED LABEL, of each bottle.

Look for the SIGNATURE.

Anyone copying same will be proceeded against.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK: "Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2⅛ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

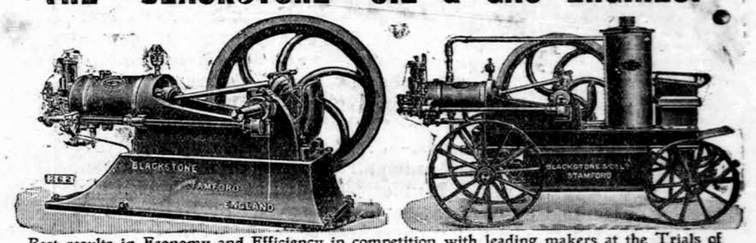
Wante Respectable Agents for further articulars apply to

A. MAHLER

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

AUCTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYN" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London. England," engraved thereon, by order of his Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

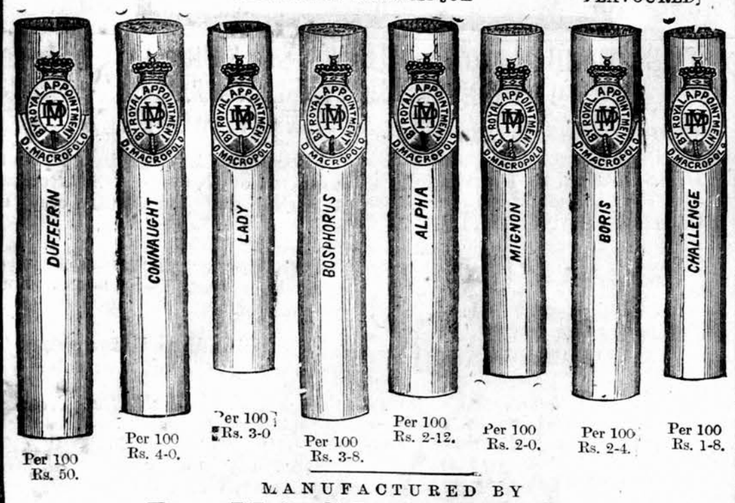
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE STANDARD OF PURITY AND EXCELLENCE

EXTRA FLOWERS. DELICATE & AROMATIQUE FULL FLAVOURED



Per 100 Rs. 50. Per 100 Rs. 4-0. Per 100 Rs. 3-0 Per 100 Rs. 3-8. Per 100 Rs. 2-12. Per 100 Rs. 2-0. Per 100 Rs. 2-4. Per 100 Rs. 1-8.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Hezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a single case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and evey where.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXIONS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

ENGLISH MADE SILVER WARE.

Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Silver and Plush Back Mirror Rs. 24.

Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs 15.

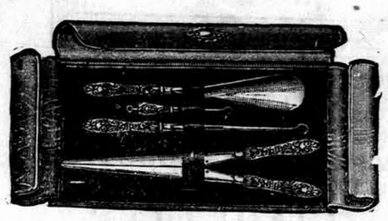
Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25

Silver and Plush Photo Frame. Rs. 25.

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.

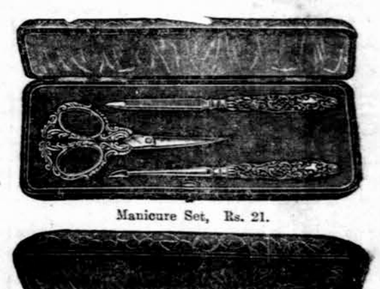
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

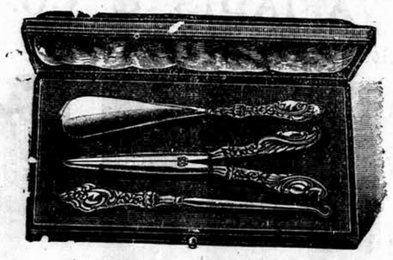
Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 15.


Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.

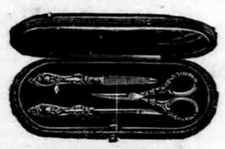
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

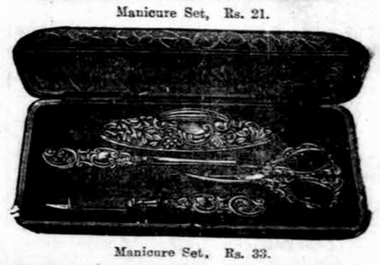
Ink Stand Rs. 75.


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

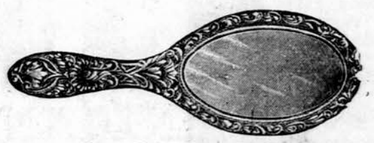

Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

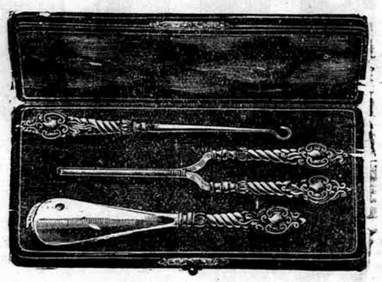

Manicure Set, Rs. 21


Manicure Set, Rs. 33.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 12.


Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.


Curling tongs Buttonhook Rs. 23.

Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.

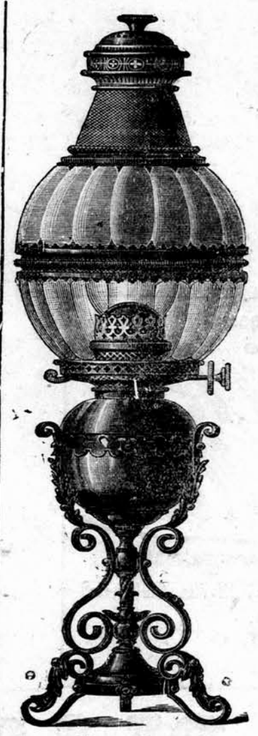
Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD

BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE



LAMP-WAREHOUSE

IN THE WORLD!! 18 BRANCHES!

SPECIALITY:

STORM and PUNKAH PROOF

TABLE LAMPS,
HANGING LAMPS,
STANDARD LAMPS,
WALL LAMPS,
LANTERNS FOR HOUSE, STABLE and CAMP USE.

SAMPLES OF LAMPS FOR ELECTRIC-LIGHT ON VIEW!

FOR BIRTH-DAY AND WEDDING-PRESENTS

A RICH ASSORTEMENT OF
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AND
MAJOLICA ART WARE
ALSO KEPT IN STOCK!

!! NICE CANDLE AND LAMP PAPER SHADES, JUST ARRIVED !!

CATALOGUE POST FREE

TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYERS

ON APPLICATION!

No. 9480
Rs. 36-4.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON

In concentrated drops.

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences

Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

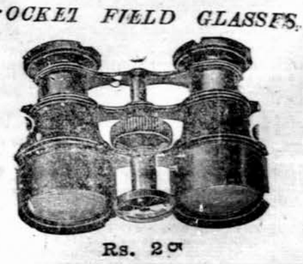
GRIMAULT & Cº, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 20

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅛ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Hampari Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.